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WEATHER: Local: Mostly cloudy; not much change today; local thundershowers possibly today. Light North to Northwest winds.

Eastern New York: Partly cloudy with possible showers except in South portion.

EARLY EDITION

Vol. XIV, No. 198 — Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. — NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937 — (8 Pages) — Price 3 Cents

TOKIO TROOPS PUSHED BACK IN SHANGHAI

Roosevelt Lashes Tories for Attacks on Democracy

Liberty Leaguers Serve Own Interests Only, Says President

Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers Assn. Would Substitute Own Will for Majority, Reject General Welfare of People

(See complete text on Page 2, editorial on Page 6.)

(By United Press)

MANTEO, Roanoke Island, N. C., Aug. 18 (UP).—President Roosevelt attacked opponents of his New Deal program today as seeking "to serve their own interest above the general welfare" of the American majority and charged: "They do not believe in democracy—I do."

The President listed United States Chambers of Commerce, the Liberty League, the National Association of Manufacturers as opposed to his social-economic aims. Then he said:

"They seek to substitute their own interest above the general welfare. They reject the principle of the greater good for the greater number, which is the cornerstone of democratic government.

SUPPORTED BY PEOPLE

"They do not believe in democracy—I do. My anchor is democracy—and more democracy. And, my friends, I am of the firm belief that the nation, by an overwhelming majority, supports my opposition to the vesting of supreme power in the hands of any class."

Mr. Roosevelt's speech, his first public appearance since the Senate killed his Supreme Court bill and a House committee sidetracked his wage and hour bill, was made in an historic setting.

He spoke at old Fort Raleigh, reconstructed from juniper logs just as the stockade was built by members of Sir Walter Raleigh's English colony which reached the nearby Atlantic shore line July 4, 1587.

QUOTES MACAULAY

The President stood within speaking distance of the wooded spot where Ellinor Dare gave birth 350 years ago today to Virginia Dare, first white child born on the American continent.

Mr. Roosevelt quoted the attitude of an English historian toward America's attempt to found a democratic government as the basis for his address, nationally broadcast over all chains.

He read a quotation from a letter Lord Macaulay wrote in 1857 to an American friend who had written a book on Thomas Jefferson. Macaulay disapproved of Jeffersonian theories of democracy, saying:

"'But the time will come when New England will be as thickly populated as old England. Wages will be as low and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchesters and Birminghams, and in those Manchesters and Birminghams hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test.

CITES CRISIS

"'Distress everywhere makes the laborer mutinous and discontented and inclines him to listen with eagerness to agitators who tell him that it is a monstrous iniquity that one man should have a million while another can not get a full meal.'"

"And then," Mr. Roosevelt said, "Macaulay goes on to tell his American friend how they handled such situations in England. He says:

"'In bad years there is plenty of grumbling here (in England) and sometimes a little rioting, but it matters little. For here the sufferers are not the rulers. The supreme power is in the hands of the class, numerous indeed, but select . . . an educated class . . . a class which is, and knows itself to be, deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order. . . . the bad time is got over without robbing the wealthy to relieve the indigent.

REMINDED OF TORIES

"'The springs of national prosperity soon begin to flow again . . . and all is tranquillity and cheerfulness.'"

Swinging back to the recent depression and his administration, the President said:

"Also, methinks, I am reading not from Macaulay but from a resolution of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Liberty League, the National Association of Manufacturers or the editorials written at the behest of some well-known newspaper proprietors."

Mr. Roosevelt then returned to Macaulay's letter, declaring that, "like these gentlemen of 1937," the Englishman painted the gloomy picture of the future of the United States:

"'It is quite plain that your government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontent-

(Continued on Page 4)

CITY STRIKE OF PAINTERS IS EXPECTED

15,000 Vote in Referendum as Employers Balk on Agreement

A city-wide strike of union painters loomed today as District Council 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, A. F. of L., prepared to enforce its demands for shorter hours, wage increases, union control of hiring and other improved working conditions.

The provisional strike committee of District Council 9, central body of 12 A. F. of L. painters' locals in Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, with an aggregate membership of more than 15,000, will meet at 10 A. M. today at headquarters, 253 W. 28th St., to receive the results of a strike referendum taken among the union membership yesterday.

The strike referendum was ordered after negotiations between the union and the Association of Master Painters and Decorators of the City of New York, employers' group, for a new contract collapsed.

PACT EXPIRES

The existing trade union contract, providing for a 35-hour week, $1.28 per hour wage scale and 25 per cent control of hiring by the union, expires on Aug. 26. The union is asking for a 30-hour week, $1.75 per hour, 50 per cent control of hiring and other improvements.

A general strike of painters at this time would delay completion on many building construction jobs and completely paralyze pre-Fall painting and decorating of hundreds of apartment houses in preparation for the September-October peak renting season, according to Louis Weinstock, secretary-treasurer of District Council 9.

Ryan Backs Down in War Against CIO

Forced to Call Off His Fake 'Strike' After Men Turn Him Down

Joseph P. Ryan, reactionary dock workers' president, found that he bit off more than he could chew yesterday in his war against the CIO National Maritime Union.

At 1 P. M. Ryan rescinded his "strike" order against five coastwise shipping lines, which he began Tuesday, tying up vessels of the Eastern, Morgan, Newtex, Clyde Mallory and Columbian Lines.

Ryan, in a face-saving gesture, said after the rescinding order, that the shipping lines had agreed to meet in conference with him today in the offices of John Craig, official of the Clyde Mallory Line.

RESULT OF SOLIDARITY

Officials of the militant N.M.U. at the 126 Eleventh Avenue headquarters, last night asserted that Ryan's sudden about-face was the result of the solidarity of the seamen, who have steadily refused to be intimidated into joining Ryan's union, an A. F. of L. affiliate.

The seamen's leader also expressed the opinion that the aggressive move of the CIO Maritime Committee yesterday, headed by John Brophy, lieutenant of John L. Lewis, and Mervyn Rathborne, president of the CIO radio operators, in putting thirty CIO organizers along the docks to win over the I.L.A. men, had a big affect on forcing Ryan to call off his "strike."

RAND OFFICIAL IS HEAD OF NEW PHONY UNION

Boote Led Employe Association Financed By Typewriter Co.

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—Official documents of the National Labor Relations Board established beyond question that Reginald Boote, a leader of the so-called Independent Labor Federation, is an agent of James H. Rand, Jr., head of the Remington-Rand, Inc.

The Independent Labor Federation was launched recently at Hershey, Pa., in an effort to create a national company union set-up in violation of the Wagner Labor Act. Its members are so supposed to consist of "loyal workers," opposed to both the C.I.O., and the A. F. of L., and the organization claims to have no connection with the employers.

Charles E. Hallman, who played a leading part in the breaking of the recent chocolate workers strike at Hershey, is president of the outfit. Reginald Boote, of Ilion, N. Y., Remington-Rand "employe," is vice-president.

The story of how Boote helped break the famous Remington-Rand strike last year—how his activities were directed and financed by James Rand, himself—is told in full in the 100-page decision handed down later by the Labor Board.

MAIN FIGURE

Boote, according to the Labor Board, was one of the main figures in working out the Mohawk Valley formula—Rand's method of strikebreaking which he has bequeathed without charge to the open-shoppers of the nation.

Boote's assignment was to lead the back-to-work movement at the plant at Ilion. His colleague on the outside was none other than Pearl L. Bergoff, the "strikebreaker king."

"The back-to-work movement was fostered through the combined efforts of Bergoff's missionaries and the respondent's (Remington-Rand, Inc.) direction of the work of Boote's group," the Labor Board declared.

Boote organized the Ilion Typewriter Employes Protective Association of so-called "loyal employes." Of this organization, which the Independent Labor Federation hopes to ape on a national scale, the Labor Board declared:

RAND CREATURES

"The later events at Ilion involving this association and the nearly identical associations that were to spring up at other plants, clearly stamp them all as creatures of the respondent (Remington-Rand, Inc.)."

When the strike became inevitable because of Rand's refusal to deal with the bona fide unions, the open-shop manufacturer launched his campaign at a conference in New York. To this meeting were invited the leading business men of Ilion. Rand threatened that he would remove his plant from the city unless the forthcoming strike was quickly smashed.

Rand then introduced the business men to Reginald Boote and his group. Boote informed them that he represented the majority of the employes and that the workers did not want to strike.

"In this fashion," according to the Labor Board, "the leaders of the community were led to believe that the strike lacked the support even of the employes. As a result, when the strike actually came, the citizens' committee joined with Boote in an attempt to reopen the plant rather than with the unions in an attempt to end the strike through collective bargaining conferences. Rand's first move had been successful—the community had been divided with the business groups opposed to the unions."

2 MORE

In addition to the association organized by Boote at Ilion, two other

(Continued on Page 4)

1 Dead, 1 Trapped At Mine Cave-in In California

PLACERVILLE, Cal., Aug. 18 (UP).—Trapped beneath tons of earth and rock by a cave-in at the Gopher-Boulder Mine, Frank Libby, Fair Oaks miner, talked to his rescuers as they sought to extricate him late today.

"I'm hurt, but I don't feel any pain," Libby gasped. "I'm numb all over."

Another miner, Hardy Achzig was trapped in the same cave-in and authorities who directed the rescue efforts believed he was dead. The mine workmen also were trying to reach Achzig's body.

Browder to Speak on NBC Coast-to-Coast Program, September 1

Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., will deliver a coast-to-coast radio broadcast over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 6.15 to 6.30 E.D.T. Browder's topic will be the "18th Anniversary of the Communist Party, U. S. A."

'HATCHET GANG' MEN TELL HOW THEY OPERATED

Two Company Union Heads Ran Notorious Mob of Terrorists

By Adam Lapin

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW CUMBERLAND, W. Va., Aug. 18.—Two men who had served for 11 days on the Weirton Steel hatchet gang revealed the intimate working of its anti-union terrorism before the Labor Board here today.

Obviously afraid that they would lost their jobs in the mill, the men, Francis Moore and John Stucky, told their dramatic story in low, barely audible tones, but stuck resolutely to their testimony.

They declared that they withdrew from the gang after they discovered that their real job was trailing and beating up union organizers.

Their testimony implicated as leaders of the hatchet gang, Jack Larkin, chairman of the Employee Representation Plan of Weirton Steel, and Russell Congleton, their own representative in the sheet mill. They indicated, however, that Congleton later regretted his association with the gang.

Robert I. Morrow testified yesterday that the leader of the hatchet gang is Claude Conway, chairman of the Employes Security League.

COMPANY UNIONS

Thus the leaders of Weirton Steel's two company unions, both under fire for their maintenance by the company in defiance of the Wagner Act, were directly accused of personally leading terroristic gangs against union organizers.

Moore told how Congleton approached him and asked him if he wanted a better job than the one he had. Moore agreed, and Congleton told him he would have to stand outside the mill gate and "keep outsiders out."

Later he was told to get the license numbers of certain cars and told to keep them under observation.

Still later, he said, Jack Larkin told him that "there was an organizer he wanted us to get." He was instructed, together with several other men, to go New Cumberland to get the organizers. Although no name was mentioned, it is believed that the organizer meant is Kenneth Koch, Weirton organizer for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

"Throw him over the hill where they couldn't find him for two

(Continued on Page 4)

BASQUES HOLD ITALIAN AND MOOR TROOPS

Fascist Army Flung Back in Cardezen Hills Sector

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Aug. 18.—The right flank of an Italian and Moorish expeditionary corps driving towards Santander was flung back in disorder tonight in the Cabezon hills, east of the Burgos hills.

Meanwhile fascists claimed other columns of their forces, principally autonomous units of the Black Arrow brigade, had pushed further along the Erbe River tonight.

They admitted that Loyalist machine guns and artillery batteries in the Alto del Haro mountains were pouring bullets and shells into their advancing lines, but maintained that they were still moving onward.

SEIZE MUNITIONS

Border dispatches emphatically denied that the fascists had captured anywhere near 15,000 Loyalists, as they claimed.

Loyalists seized large quantities of war materials from the fascists in their counter-attack.

Catching an advancing Moorish detachment unawares, Basques and Asturians charged with hand grenades and dynamite bombs, and blasted their way through the fascist lines in fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

Loyalist dispatches said the fascist mountain defenses broke and the Moors surrendered the heights of Valdeporo and Cituz del Mercado.

Fierce fighting raged along the Cantabrian heights, while Loyalists battled desperately against a fascist column advancing from Orzales, four miles east of Reinosa.

ITALIANS IN VAN

Loyalist frontier dispatches reported that the major part of the 60,000 fascist troops pressing in on Santander are Italians, members of four fascist divisions under the direct command of Italian regular army officers, according to deserters.

For the first time in the civil war, the Italian "Black Arrows" fought as entirely autonomous units, the Loyalists said.

A detachment of 4,000 Loyalists were fighting desperately to break through a pincers movement of two fascist motorized columns which swept past them on either side on two parallel roads and made a liaison at Orzales.

The Loyalists withdrew into the Olgeunzo and Higedo hills, where they reportedly faced enemy artillery fire.

LOYALISTS SCORE VICTORY AT CUENCA

MADRID, Aug. 18 (UP).—Loyalist dispatches said today that government troops had scored an important victory in the Cuenca sector east of Madrid.

Government militiamen seized the village of Safrilla and several strategic mountain posts 18 miles northeast of Cuenca. The victory was regarded important because Zafrilla is a vital defense post on the road from Madrid to Valencia—the "life line" of the Loyalists which Gen. Francisco Franco has sought to cut for months.

Loyalists immediately began to fortify Zafrilla.

Hubert Wilkins to Join Search For 6 Missing Soviet Fliers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. — Sir Hubert Wilkins, famed Arctic explorer, will fly from New York with a Canadian pilot, Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, to join the search for the missing Soviet trans-polar fliers, the Soviet Embassy announced today.

The flight will begin either tonight or tomorrow from North Beach Airport, it was announced.

Wilkins and several other pilots and experts will use a large flying boat furnished by Richard Archbold.

The Wilkins expedition will go first to Toronto, where it will clear customs. Thence Wilkins expects to fly by way of God's Lake, Manitoba, to the mouth of the Copper Mine River, on the North coast of Canada.

STEFANSSON AIDS

Arrangements for the search are being directed and unified by the famous Arctic explorer, Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who was called here by Soviet Embassy officials to help.

The plane is a consolidated PBY type flying boat with a cruising range of 4,000 miles. Dr. Stefansson said that it resembles the latest type naval bombing planes in general construction. It is now at North Beach Airport in preparation for the flight.

In the crew which will make the trip will be Russell Rogers, Archbold's own pilot, who will take the plane at least as far as Toronto. He will be assisted by Russell Brown, engineer, and Gerald Booth, radio operator.

In Canada they expect to pick up another co-pilot.

THREE SOVIET PLANES READY TO TAKE OFF

MOSCOW, Aug. 18.—Three big Soviet airplanes, with experienced Arctic fliers at the controls, were primed to take off at the first possible moment today to scour the Arctic for Sigismund Levanevsky, the "Soviet Lindbergh" and five comrades believed to be down on the ice on a flight to Fairbanks, Alaska.

Officials were waiting for a swirling storm at the North Pole, where

(Continued on Page 4)

5 Japanese Ships Sunk In Daring Gunboat Raid

Battling raged fiercely in Shanghai; along both banks of the Whangpoo river in the area between (1) and (2). On the fringe of the Hongkew section waves of Chinese infantry pounded Japanese forces at the Japanese naval headquarters (3). At Pootung (3) Chinese artillery blasted at Japanese warships. Other Japanese vessels, shooting from far down the Whangpoo, poured shells into Nantao (4), Lunghwa (5) and Chapei, (6). To the North Chinese planes bombed the South bank of the Yangtze River, to prevent the landing of Japanese reinforcements at Liuho (7).

Shanghai Battle a Major Conflict, USSR Military Expert Says

Japanese Troops Triple in Number in One Month on Chinese Mainland, Nekrassov Declares, China Has 140,000 Men in North

(By Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 18.—The fierce battle that is sweeping Shanghai at the present moment means that "the local clash" in North China has become a major war of Japanese imperialism to enslave the whole of China, an outstanding Soviet military expert on the Far East, A. Nekrassov, declares in today's issue of Pravda.

"The Japanese aggression in North China had been prepared long before the outbreak of the notorious Lukouchiao 'incident' on July 9," Nekrassov writes.

"Nonetheless, at that time, in spite of the technical superiority of the Japanese military units situated in North China, the advantage lay with the Chinese forces.

"The Chinese garrison in the region of Kalgan, Peiping and Tientsin was the 29th Army of General Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council. The 29th Army was composed of four infantry divisions, two separate infantry brigades, and two cavalry brigades, bringing the total effective strength of the force to 65,000 troops, with 34 field guns.

40 PLANES

"The so-called North China garrison of the Japanese had about 6,000 infantry, with 40 field guns, 40 airplanes and 60 tanks and armored cars.

"This garrison was situated in various parts of North China mainly in Tientsin and Peiping.

"The Japanese high command took advantage of the interim of protests and ultimatums to hurry the transport of new troops from Manchuria, Korea and Japan proper.

"By the time this period was past, the number of Japanese troops had been virtually tripled.

"Between July 28 and 31 military operations spread on a major scale along the whole front on the Peiping-Tientsin railway, with the odds obviously in favor of the Japanese.

ALL THEIR TROOPS

"The Japanese brought all their troops into action.

"They concentrated their chief attack on the units of the 29th Army in the region of Peiping. In these battles the Chinese units gave fine examples of resistance and valor.

"For three days they threw back the attacks of the Japanese, who

(Continued on Page 4)

Congress Will Quit Saturday, Barkley Says

Democrats Caucus Today on Wages and Hours Legislation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Congressional leaders said tonight that only an unexpected eleventh-hour development can prevent adjournment Saturday night.

The forecast came in face of a surprise opposition in the Senate to hasty enactment of the Administration's bill to halt tax evasions and as conferees on the sugar quota bill failed to reach an agreement after a two-hour session.

"It looks good for adjournment on Saturday," Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley told newspaper men.

The same sentiment was echoed by Speaker William B. Bankhead, who ordered a night session of the House until it passes the revised Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill. Passage of this bill leaves the House with nothing to do except dispose of minor bills and take up conference reports when they are ready.

Mrs. Hahn Pleads Not Guilty to Murder Charge

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 18 (UP).—Mrs. Anna Marie Hahn, 31, around whom centers a police investigation of the poison deaths of a dozen persons, entered a tentative plea of not guilty today to charges of the first degree murder of two of the alleged victims.

Her counsel, Joseph Hoodin, reserved the right to withdraw the plea to attack the indictments.

150 Nippon Planes Bomb City in Biggest Attack of War

CASUALTIES HEAVY

Chinese Lines Hold on Three Northern Fronts in Attack

(Copyright, 1937, by United Press)

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Aug. 19. (UP).—Chinese today started a smashing counter offensive on land and water in a powerful drive to win a major victory before a great encircling movement started by the Japanese army can get under way.

Much of Shanghai was in flames and the roar of exploding artillery, naval shells and aerial bombs rocked the city as the Chinese drove forward on the International Settlement sector of the Northern front.

Chinese Mayor O. K. Yui of the Chinese city claimed a series of victories.

Japanese admitted they had been forced to retire in two areas.

FIVE SHIPS SUNK

The new offensive followed a spectacular Chinese maneuver.

A tiny Chinese gunboat, in the most daring raid of the Shanghai war, seized five Japanese river boats out their moorings and sank them in the upper Whangpoo River, completing a blockade against Japanese warships.

The gunboat slipped up to the Japanese Nissin Kisen Kaisha wharf, where five unoccupied Japanese river ships were moored. Quickly the gunboat's crew cut the moorings of the five ships.

All drifted down the river to the point, just above the Settlement, where junks had been sunk some days ago in an effort to keep out any Japanese warships from the upper river.

VALVES OPENED

The valves of the Japanese craft were opened and they sank. The barricade of junks was inadequate, but it was believed that the five ships added to it today made the upper reaches of the Whangpoo impenetrable for warships.

The raid followed a Japanese air attack yesterday when 150 planes were in action during a roaring aerial bombardment of the Chinese positions.

British military intelligence reported that 16 of the Japanese army transports which arrived earlier in the week off the mouth of the Yangtse River, were unloaded yesterday.

In addition to infantry regiments the transports carried artillery, tanks and other equipment.

At 1:30 A.M. Chinese machine gun detachments, which had fought their way to the edge of the Whangpoo River in the Pootung sector, boldly attacked the Japanese warships and began spraying their decks with machine gun bullets.

Japanese searchlights were brought into play and lighted up the whole waterfront. The warships intensified their bombardment and fired point blank at the shore with their small batteries.

2 DIVISIONS ARRIVE

Two full Japanese army divisions, plus a mixed brigade, were reported to have arrived and it was believed all the men and equipment would be ashore and in fighting positions by Saturday at the latest.

The Chinese offensive was the greatest the Nanking Government's modern-trained and equipped divisions have begun since this war started.

In a single concerted rush last night the Chinese occupied the Yangtsepoo district of the International Settlement, cut the Japanese

(Continued on Page 4)

Texas Archbishop Attacked by Nazis In Der Angriff

BERLIN, Aug. 18 (UP).—Another Nazi attack on American Catholic prelates was featured today on the front page of Der Angriff, organ of the Deutsche Arbeits front—this time aimed at Archbishop Droessaerts, of San Antonio, Texas.

Strong criticism was voiced by the newspaper regarding a recent sermon of the Texas Catholic Leader, under the heading "Following in Mundelein's footsteps."

Soviets Celebrate Aviation Holiday

Socialist Airplane Industry Booming—Civil Air Lines Second Only to America's—Transport of Freight Highest

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 18.—As millions of air enthusiasts throughout the land of Soviets celebrate today the annual aviation holiday, the attention of the Soviet peoples is centered on the past achievements and the future obligations of their airmen. During the past year, Soviet airmen have planted the scarlet hammer-and-sickle banner of socialism atop the world at the North Pole, while four Soviet scientists remained on the ice to study the Arctic.

Soviet airmen twice flew the uncharted route from Moscow to California over the North Pole. Soviet airmen have gained numerous records in distance and altitude flights.

But looking towards the future they see the threatening attack of the fascist powers, who have already opened war in Spain and China.

GROMOV REPLIES

Then they repeat to themselves the words of Mikhail Gromov, chief pilot of the second non-stop flight from the Soviet capital to the United States, when asked in London if the transpolar route had military importance.

Gromov told his listeners that a scissors is normally a peaceful instrument, but in time of need can be used in self-defense.

Unlike the monster air fleets being built by the fascist chieftains, the Goerings and Mussolinis, Soviet aviation is directed towards the conquest of no country, its only purpose is to protect the peaceful construction of socialism, the classless society, in the Soviet Union.

By defending the Soviet Union, the Soviet airmen are thereby playing their part in maintaining world peace and the progress of socialism.

WORLD RECORDS

In addition to the North Pole and the transpolar flights, Soviet airmen have won numerous world records in long distance, altitude and commercial load flying.

The slogan of Soviet aviation was set by Joseph Stalin in a famous phrase which is known to every Soviet citizen, and particularly to every Soviet pilot: "Fly higher, further and faster than all!"

A tremendous airplane and airplane-motor industry has been constructed in the U. S. S. R. During the first 10 months of 1936, the Soviet aviation turned out 94.5 per cent as many planes as in the same period of 1935.

The increase in engine construction was even greater, being 146 per cent for the same period. The leading Soviet airplane motor, the AM-34, ranks among the best of its kind in the world. It is the one being used by heavy Soviet planes in their record-breaking flights.

TRAINED PILOTS

As part of the general wave of enthusiasm that swept the Soviet Union after the adoption of the Soviet charter of freedom, the Stalinist Constitution, the slogan was raised: The land of socialism must have thousands of pilots trained without leaving production.

Particular success has been gained in the field of mass parachute jumping. During the military maneuvers in September, 1936, in the Moscow military district, airplanes dropped 2,200 parachutists in the rear of the "enemy" and landed more than 3,000 troops, fully equipped with arms and ammunition.

In 1933, there were only 250 miles of civil airlines in the Soviet Union. This had been increased to the tremendous total of 34,375 miles in 1936, bringing the U. S. S. R. to second place in the world for length of civil air lines, ranking only behind the United States.

LONG AIR LINES

Some of the Soviet airlines today are unequalled throughout the world in length. One of the longest is the Moscow-Sverdlovsk-Novosibirsk-Khabarovsk-Vladivostok line, which stretches from the Soviet capital across Siberia to the metropolis of the Soviet maritime provinces.

Soviet civil aviation in 1936 already occupied first place in the world for the transport of cargo, with a total of 34,142 tons. It was second in mail transport with 7,129 tons, and fourth in passenger transport with 232,757 persons carried by plane.

The leading Soviet newspaper, Pravda, editorializing today on Aviation Day, points out the constructive significance of Soviet aviation as compared with the destructiveness of fascist aviation.

"As a people are, so are its flyers. "In 1937 the Soviet Union again showed the world what the people of the country of socialism, the people who are molding their own fate, are capable of.

SOVIET HEROISM

"The whole of progressive mankind bowed their heads before the heroism and courage of the Soviet flyers, whose high spirit of optimism and confidence conquered the Pole and brought two continents together.

"The picture of the Soviet pilot is associated with the picture of a man of progress, a bearer of culture and civilization.

"What great deeds, what contributions to science and to world progress, can the fascists speak of?

"The executioners and manhaters, the 'heroes' of Guernica, the cowardly knights who bombed defenseless cities and villages—they arouse a feeling of hatred, nausea and disgust.

"The Soviet fliers are no mere chance heroes. They are every inch a part of their people, their Bolshevik Party, which trained in them the characteristics of the advanced people of our country: resoluteness, persistence in achieving one's aim, firmness of character, and insistence on overcoming all obstacles.

CONSTANT DEVELOPMENT

"In the steady stream of exploits by our fliers is reflected the constant development of our country, the constant development of a powerful industrial machine which is victoriously building socialism.

"We had no aviation industry. We started with nothing. With the firmness of decision of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, we established a magnificent aviation industry, we trained thousands of courageous fliers.

"Great and invincible is the love of our fliers for their Party, for Stalin.

"The image of Stalin inspires our proud falcons. In him they see their father, teacher and friend, who is for them a source of ideas, courage, boldness and creative work.

SPANISH KIDS SEND STALIN THEIR GREETING

Refugee Children From Areas to Study in Moscow Schools

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 18.—A group of Spanish children who stayed at the Soviet children's camp Artek in the Crimea sent a letter to Joseph Stalin, asking to see him personally to tell him of their love for the Soviet country which had taken them in after fascist bombs and shells had destroyed their homes.

The letter, made public today, follows:

"To Comrade Stalin, dear and beloved leader and father of the world proletariat!

"At a time when our dear fatherland, Spain, was the scene of the horrors of a war which had been forced upon it and provoked by the fascist invaders from Germany and Italy, when our fathers and brothers, fighting for the freedom and independence of our people, we children were brought to the wonderful and hospitable Soviet Union on your personal initiative, and were soon able to forget the horrors and sufferings of war.

4 MONTHS IN CAMPS

"We spent four months in the famous Artek Pioneer Camp, situated in a picturesque corner of Crimea on the coast of the Black Sea. Our life was like a fairy tale: we were surrounded by love and kindness, we regained our health and grew physically stronger, picking up many cultural and useful habits.

"We learned to play volleyball, to go through calisthenic drill, we studied how to use gas masks, how to shoot and how to give first aid.

"We collected stones, plants and insects, and learned how to work in technical circles, and particularly learned to like building different kinds of airplane models.

"During this time we lived as we had never dreamed of living.

"We made tender and close friendships with the Soviet pioneers. Together with them we made a number of wonderful excursions to interesting points in the Crimea.

TO STUDY IN MOSCOW

"Now we are dreaming of how we will be able to study in Moscow, to study well and diligently.

"We are confident that we will adapt ourselves to this entirely new culture, that we will acquire the knowledge which make of us strong fighters for the freedom and happiness of all working people.

"We know that many of us were absolutely illiterate and backward culturally, because of the state of war in our country, but this no longer frightens us, for we are in the fatherland of the workers of the whole world, where everybody helps and loves us.

"Our gratitude to you all for all that is being done for our country and for us children is unlimited, and the only answer we can give is our solemn promise that we will study well, and that our behaviour and discipline will be faultless.

"We have but one desire and one dream, and that is to see you in order to personally convey our gratitude which dwells in our hearts.

"We close our letter with this cry: Long live our father and friend, Comrade Stalin!"

Set to Aid in Arctic Search

Jimmy Mattern's giant refueling plane hopped for Fairbanks, Alaska, yesterday from Glendale, Cal. Mattern will refuel his airplane from the above ship over the Fairbanks airport and join the wide search for the missing Soviet flyers. Mattern's big plane cannot take off from the small Fairbanks field with a big gas load that will give him a 5,700-mile cruising range. Pictured above are two pilots and a photographer. The dog sled behind them is part of the equipment they are taking along.

Soviets Stage Air Show Over Moscow

Hundreds of Red Armymen, Armed with Machine Guns, Drop Near Moscow in Parachutes from Planes in Aviation Fete

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (UP).—The Soviet Union staged its fifth annual aviation festival today with the greatest massing of civil and military aircraft since the days of the October Revolution.

The keynote of the show, held at Tushino Airport, outside Moscow and witnessed by Joseph V. Stalin and high government leaders, was the Soviet conquest of the Arctic.

All of the U.S.S.R.'s Arctic fliers who are not engaged in the search for Sigismund Levenevsky and his companions, attended and exhibited the planes which they will fly on the flights over the projected route from Moscow to the United States.

During the celebration [illegible] stats carrying huge color [illegible] of Stalin, People's Commissar of Defense Klementi E. Voroshilov, People's Commissar of Home Affairs Nicholai I. Yezhov and other leaders soared over the crowds. The portraits were visible for miles.

After an exhibition of enormous glider trains and new model passenger ships, a fleet of pursuit planes and bombers fought a sham battle, trying to elude the fire of concealed anti-aircraft batteries.

A miniature village was destroyed by an "invading" air fleet which broke through a curtain of defense fire from the ground batteries but the battle was "won" by four-motor bombers.

Hundreds of soldiers, fully armed and carrying machine guns, amazed the crowds with a mass parachute leap. The soldiers floated to the earth simultaneously, landing behind the "enemy" lines.

More than 100 scouting ships swept out of the sky and came to a halt on the huge air field, forming the words "Lenin" and "Stalin."

Soviet newspapers devoted virtually all their space to the air exhibit under the slogan, "All of the world's records for Soviet aviation next year."

Eighteen Soviet world records for distance, altitude and speed were listed as having been officially recognized this year.

Forced Flight

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 18 (UP).—An armed man today forced a Houston aviator to take him on a flight from Minor Stewart Field in the face of treacherous flying weather.

The man brandished a gun at the aviator, believed to be Bob Hunt. The plane took off toward the west, stalled and almost went into a spin.

TROTZKYITE OUSTER HAILED IN WISCONSIN

S. P. Members Say They Don't Want Them in Ranks

By PAUL ROMAINE

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.—The recent expulsions of 52 Trotskyites from the Socialist Party of New York have not passed without comment in Wisconsin.

Although Max Raskin, member of the National Executive Committee, hesitated to make any statement inasmuch as he would be on the trial board if an appeal is made, he said that the "expelled Socialist Party members have the right of appeal to the N.E.C. Sufficiency of the charges of guilt or innocence will have to be proven. Any person or group of persons, however, who are proven to be working in opposition to the Socialist Party, its principles and direction, have no place in it."

Mr. Raskin is a member of the State Executive board of the Socialist Party of Wisconsin and formerly city attorney of Milwaukee.

Paul Porter, a member of the Party Action committee and editor of Kenosha Labor, stated,

"My position on this question is the same today as it was in my pamphlet, "Which Way for the Socialist Party?" published this year by the State Executive board of the Socialist Party of Wisconsin—I refer you to it."

On page 40 of the pamphlet Mr. Porter referred to the following statements appear.

"Foremost among those who are isolating the party from the labor movement are the Trotzkyists, a party within a party. . . . It must be plainly recognized that the Trotzkyists entered our party for the purpose of capturing it. . . . An examination of their literature makes plain that their dominant concern is one of bitter hostility to the Soviet Union; and against its sympathizers, whether Communists or not, their main fire is concentrated. The fight against reaction, fascism and war becomes secondary. . . .

"This view almost no Socialist anywhere in the world can share. . . . It becomes steadily plainer that theirs is not a policy of uniting the labor movement against fascism, but of dividing it."

Numerous other leading Socialists made similar statements, "off the record."

Among the rank-and-file members in Milwaukee one can find nothing but agreement with the New York action. They are happy that at last definite action has been taken against the Trotskyites and look forward to a healthier and more united Socialist Party as a result of it.

Major Green to Die Tonight for Mrs. Case Murder

Major Green will die in the electric chair in Sing Sing prison tonight for the murder of Mrs. Mary Harriet Case of Jackson Heights, L. I., last January.

As his hopes for executive clemency from Gov. Lehman waned, Green is losing his appetite, prison officials said. He has asked that his wife, Juanita, who lives in New York, be brought to the prison before execution. Green was a porter in the apartment house in which Mrs. Case lived.

Flaherty Boys Get Threat in Boston

3 New Englanders Who Fought for Spain Guarded After Anonymous Warning—Nurse Fuhr to Speak Sunday

BOSTON, Mass., ug. 18.—William Flaherty, father of the three Boston brothers, just returned from Spain today, received a threatening letter fram an anonymous person.

"Look out you and boys, danger."

Police were immediately notified and an escort provided for their trip from the station to the hotel where they are staying until their meeting at the Boston Symphony Hall, Thursday, August 19.

A huge turnout is expected to welcome the three Flaherty brothers, wounded in action and promoted for distinguished service during six months at the Jarama River front. The meeting is part of a tour to raise funds for personal comforts for American boys fighting for democracy in Spain.

Barsky Talks Tuesday in Philadelphia

Congressman to Greet Doctor from U. S. Hospital in Spain

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Representative Robert Gray Allen and George O. Pershing will be two of the principal speakers at a meeting to honor Dr. Edward Barsky, head of the six American base hospitals in Spain, at the Hotel Adelphia Crystal Room on Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, at 8 p. m.

Dr. Barsky, who has been in Spain since last January and is in this country on a short visit before returning to the front, will tell of his experiences in setting up six American hospitals in as many months for the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, which financed the work.

Congressman Allen, who is in Washington representing the 28th District of Pennsylvania, is the co-author of the Schwellenbach-Allen bill; he is known as one of the most enthusiastic of the "freshmen" New Dealers in the House.

George O. Pershing, who is a relative of General Pershing, has been active in social movements for some time. He was organizer of the Textile Union and Gaston, S. C. strike of 1929, student of the National Training School in Cleveland in 1930, former lecturer for the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

Dr. Barsky, who is associate surgeon for the Beth Israel Hospital in New York, is a brilliant surgeon. He will tell of his experiences at the front as well as in treating the wounded in Spain. He declares that the American hospitals in Spain can be credited with having saved 6,000 lives.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Lini Fuhr, first American Nurse to return to the United States from the American Base Hospital at Tarancon, near Madrid, will speak on Sunday afternoon August 22 at Huvila Park, Weymouth, Mass., under the joint auspices of the Boston and Quincy Spanish Committees.

Miss Fuhr who is head nurse at one of the four American hospitals established by the Medical Bureau to aid Spanish Democracy, left for Spain January 16th with the first American Medical Unit under Dr. Edward K. Barsky, New York surgeon in charge of all American Medical work in Spain.

In addition to supervising the work of the American personnel, Miss Fuhr was also head of the Spanish nurses and personnel at the American hospital. Before leaving for Spain, Miss Fuhr was on the staff of the Hospital for Joint Diseases in New York. She did post-graduate work at the New York Teachers College.

Speaking of her work in Spain, Miss Fuhr said her hospital was established in the castle of the sister of the former King Alphonso. "We slept between silk sheets with the royal crest on them and ate off the plates of the former royalty."

Miss Fuhr tells a dramatic story of the bombing of the American Hospital by rebel planes and the difficulties under which American doctors and nurses had to work. Medical conditions are primitive, Miss Fuhr said and medical supplies and equipment are scarce. All packing cases were salvaged by the Americans to provide splints for wounded soldiers and non-combatants, old men, women and children, who were wounded by the bombs dropped by rebel planes. Miss Fuhr is on a leave of absence for two months—she will speak at Camp Unity, Franklin, Mass. on Friday evening August 20th and will remain at the camp as a guest on Saturday.

Miss Fuhr is lecturing under the auspices of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, the Boston Chapter is located at 581 Boylston St. Miss Fuhr will return to Spain again to supervise one of the American hospitals in the early part of September.

Finance Commissar Is Named in USSR; Grinko Is Transferred

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 18.—Vlas Y. Chubar, vice-chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Soviet Union, was appointed to the post of People's Commissar of Finances by the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union yesterday.

He replaced Gregory T. Grinko, who was transferred to other work. A. P. Grichmanov was named first Assistant Commissar of Finances.

Matvei K. Berman was named People's Commissar of Communications in place of Innokentyi A. Khalepsky, who was transferred to other work.

M. I. Ryzhov was named to take the post previously held by Berman as Assistant People's Commissar of Home Affairs.

Workers' Camp to Send Ambulance to Spain

The Camp Followers of the Trail, a small workers co-operative camp at Buchanan, N. Y., announced yesterday that their quota for Spain will be filled by Labor Day when they will present a $1,500 ambulance to the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Text of Roosevelt Speech at Roanoke

[See editorial on page 6.]

MANTEO, Roanoke Island, N.C., Aug. 18 (UP).—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's address commemorating the 350th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, first white child born on the American continent:

Until recent years history was taught as a series of facts and dates. Today we are beginning to look more closely into the events which preceded those great social and economic and political changes which have deeply affected the known history of the world.

For example, most of us older people learned of Columbus' voyages, of how America came to be named—and we jumped from there in our North American history to the founding of Jamestown and of Plymouth—1492 to 1607—with mere passing reference to Roanoke and perhaps to the voyage of Verazzano.

It has always been a pet theory of mine that many other voyages of exploration and of trade took place in that century along our American shores. We know that during the same period the Spaniards established great colonies throughout the West Indies, at Panama and other points in Central America, and extended their cities, their religious institutions and even their universities to both the East and West Coasts of South America. It is unbelievable that white men did not come scores of times to what is today the Atlantic seaboard of the United States. Some day perhaps a closer search of the records of the seafaring towns of Britain and France and Flanders and Holland and Scandinavia will rediscover discovers. Perhaps even it is not too much to hope that documents in the old country and excavations in the new may throw some further light, however dim, on the fate of the "Lost Colony" and Roanoke and Virginia Dare.

If we are to understand the full significance of the early explorations and the early settlements, if we are to understand the kind of world upon which Virginia Dare opened her eyes on that far-away August day in 1587, we must ask why Western Europe came to the New World.

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It was in part because the era was an era of restless action. Under the Renaissance men experienced great awakenings—they were fired with restless energy to burst the narrow bounds of the medieval conception of the universe—to fare forth on voyages of exploration and conquest.

Many of those who sailed in immense discomfort, in tiny ships, across the Atlantic, were adventurers—some of them seeking riches, some seeking fame, some impelled by the mere spirit of unrest. But most of them—the men, the women and the children, came hither seeking something very different—seeking an opportunity which they could not find in their homes of the old world.

We hear of the gentlemen of title, who, on occasion, came to the colonies, and we hear of the gentlemen of wealth who helped to fit out the expeditions. But it is a simple fact which cannot too often be stressed that an overwhelming majority of those who came to the Colonies from England and Scotland and Ireland and Wales and France and Holland and Sweden belonged to what our British cousins would, even today, call "the lower middle classes." The opportunity they sought was something they did not have at home—opportunity freely to exercise their own chosen form of religion, opportunity to get into an environment where there were no classes, opportunity to escape from a system which still contained most of the elements of feudalism.

This is not in derogation of those pioneers. It is rather in praise of them. They had the courage, physically and mentally, by deed and word, to seek better things, to try to capture ideals and hopes forbidden to them by the laws and rulers of their own home lands.

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It is well, too, that we bear in mind that in all the pioneer settlements democracy and not feudalism was the rule. The men had to take their turn standing guard at the stockade raised against the Indians. The women had to take their turn husking corn stored for the winter supply of the community. Rules of conduct had to be established to keep private greed or personal misconduct in check.

I fear very much that if certain modern Americans, who protest loudly their devotion to American ideals, were suddenly to be given a comprehensive view of the earliest American colonists and their methods of life and government, they would promptly label them Socialists. They would forget that in these pioneer settlements were all the germs of the later American Constitution.

They would forget, too, that although in the days that intervened between Roanoke and Jamestown and Plymouth, and the time of the American Revolution itself, practical democracy was carried on in the lives of the inhabitants of nearly every community in the thirteen colonies. It is true that as commerce developed in the seaboard cities, and as a few great landed estates were set up here and there, a school of thought parallel with the same school of thought in England made great headway.

It was this policy which came into the open in the Constitutional Convention of 1787; for in that convention there were some who wanted a king, there were some who wanted to create titles, and there were many, like Alexander Hamilton, who sincerely believed that suffrage and the right to hold office should be confined to persons of property and persons of education. We know, however, that although this school persisted, with the assistance of the newspapers of the day, during the first three national administrations, it was eliminated for many years at least under the leadership of President Thomas Jefferson and his successors. His was the first great battle for the preservation of democracy. His was the first great victory for democracy.

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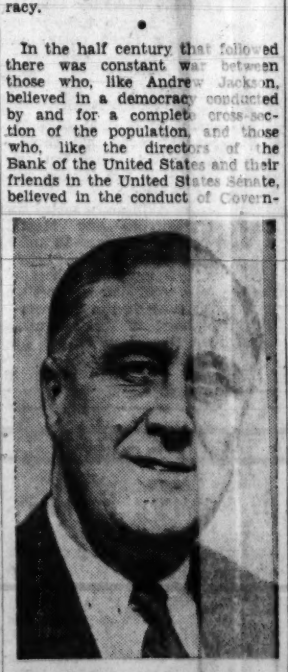
In the half century that followed there was constant war between those who, like Andrew Jackson, believed in a democracy conducted by and for a complete cross-section of the population, and those who, like the directors of the Bank of the United States and their friends in the United States Senate, believed in the conduct of Government by a self-perpetuating group at the top of the ladder. That this was the clear line of demarcation—the fundamental difference of opinion in regard to American institutions—is proved by an amazingly interesting letter which Lord Macaulay wrote in 1857 to an American friend.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

This friend of his had written a book about Thomas Jefferson. Macaulay said, "You are surprised to learn that I have not a high opinion of Mr. Jefferson and I am surprised at your surprise. I am certain that I never wrote a line and that I have never uttered a word indicating an opinion that the supreme authority in a state ought to be entrusted to the majority of citizens told by the head; in other words, to the poorest and most ignorant part of society." Macaulay, in other words, was opposed to what we call "popular government."

He went on to say, "I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty, or civilization, or both."

Then, speaking of England, he says, "I have not the smallest doubt that, if we had a purely democratic government here, the effect would be the same. You may think that your country (speaking of America) enjoys an exception from these evils. I am of a very different opinion. Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by a physical cause.

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"As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the old world, and while that is the case, the Jeffersonian policy may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity.

"But the time will come when New England will be as thickly peopled as Old England. Wages will be as low and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchesters and Birminghams, and in those Manchesters and Birminghams hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. Distress everywhere makes the laborer mutinous and discontented and inclines him to listen with eagerness to agitators who tell him that it is a monstrous iniquity that one man should have a million while another cannot get a full meal."

And then Macaulay goes on to tell his American friend how they handled such situations here in England. He says "in bad years there is plenty of grumbling here and sometimes a little rioting, but it matters little. For here the sufferers are not the rulers. The supreme power is in the hands of a class, numerous indeed, but select . . . an educated class — a class which is, and knows itself to be, deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order. Accordingly the malcontents are firmly yet gently restrained. The bad time is got over without robbing the wealthy to relieve the indigent. The springs of national prosperity soon begin to flow again . . . and all is tranquillity and cheerfulness."

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Almost, methinks, I am reading not from Macaulay but from a resolution of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Liberty League, the National Association of Manufacturers or the editorials written at the behest of some well-known newspaper proprietors.

Like these gentlemen of 1937, Macaulay in 1857, painted this gloomy picture of the future of the United States—"I cannot help foreboding the worst. It is quite plain that your government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontented majority. . . . The day will come when a . . . a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a legislature. . . . On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights. . . . On the other is a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists . . . and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessities.

"I seriously apprehend that you will, in some such season of adversity . . . do things which will prevent prosperity from returning; that you will act like people who should in a year of scarcity devour all the seed corn and thus make the next year a year, not of scarcity but of absolute famine. . . . There is nothing to stop you. Your constitution is all sail and no anchor. . . . Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your republic will be . . . laid waste by barbarians in the Twentieth Century as the Roman Empire was in the Fifth."

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That, my friends, with all due respect to Lord Macaulay, is an excellent representation of the cries of alarm which rise today from the throats of American Lord Macaulays. They tell you that America drifts toward the Scylla [monster.—Ed.] of dictatorship on the one hand, or the Charybdis [whirlpool—Ed.] of anarchy on the other. Their anchor for the salvation of the Ship of State is Macaulay's anchor: "Supreme power . . . in the hands of a class, numerous indeed, but select; of an educated class, or a class which is, an knows itself to be, deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order."

Mine is a different anchor. They do not believe in democracy—I do. My anchor is democracy—and more democracy. And, my friends, I am of the firm belief that the nation, by an overwhelming majority, supports my opposition to the vesting of supreme power in the hands of any class, numerous but select.

It is of interest to read Macaulay's letter with care—for I find in it no reference to the improving of the living conditions of the poor, to the encouragement of better homes or greater wages, or steadier work. I find no reference to the averting of panics, no words for the encouragement of the farmer—nothing at all, in fact, except the suggestion that "malcontents are firmly but gently restrained" . . . in the interest of the "security of property and the maintenance of order."

I conceive it to be true that I am just as strongly in favor of the security of property and the maintenance of order as Lord Macaulay, or as the American Lord Macaulays who thunder today. And in this the American people are with me, too.

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But we cannot go along with the Tory insistence that salvation lies in the vesting of power in the hands of a select class, and that if America does not come to that system, America will perish.

Macaulay condemned the American scheme of government based on popular majority. In this country eighty years later his successors do not yet dare openly to condemn the American form of government by popular majority, for they profess adherence to the form, while, at the same time, their every act shows their opposition to the very fundamentals of democracy. They love to intone praise of liberty, to mouth phrases about the sanctity of our constitution—but in their hearts they distrust majority rule because an enlightened majority will not tolerate the abuses which a privileged minority would seek to foist upon the people as a whole.

Since the determination of this minority is to substitute their will for that of the majority, would it not be more honest for them, instead of using the constitution as a cloak to hide their real designs, to come out frankly and say: "We agree with Macaulay that the American form of government will lead to disaster and therefore we seek a change in the American form of government as laid down by the founding fathers?"

They seek to substitute their own will for that of the majority, for they would serve their own interest above the general welfare. They reject the principle of the greater good for the greater number, which is the cornerstone of democratic government.

Under democratic government the poorest are no longer necessarily the most ignorant part of society. I agree with the saying of one of our famous statesmen who devoted himself to the principle of majority rule: "I respect the aristocracy of learning; I deplore the plutocracy of wealth; but thank God for the democracy of the heart."

I seek no change in the form of American government. Majority rule must be preserved as the safeguard of both liberty and civilization.

Under it property can be secure; under it abuses can end; under it order can be maintained—and all of this for the simple, cogent reason that to the average of our citizenship can be brought a life of greater opportunity, of greater security, of greater happiness.

Those worthy hopes led the father and mother of Virginia Dare and the fathers and mothers from many nations through many centuries to seek new life in the new world. Pioneering it was called in the olden days. Pioneering it still is—pioneering for the preservation of our fundamental institutions against the ceaseless attack of those who have no faith in democracy. Fortitude and courage on our part succeed the fortitude and courage of those who planted a colony on this island in the days of good Queen Bess.

FLAY WALKER APPOINTMENT TO TRANSIT JOB

Ex-Mayor Complains of 'Hounding' by Former Judge Seabury

Former Mayor James J. Walker, newly-appointed assistant counsel for the Tammany Transit Commission at $12,000 a year, crawled out yesterday from under an avalanche of damaging criticism to meet his old foe Judge Samuel Seabury.

But the judge packed the best wallops and Jimmie's second day in the Transit Commission was not a healthy one for the new Tammany counsel.

Walker, several aides and a stenographer sweated most of the day to produce a five-page document in answer to Seabury's charges that the ex-mayor was "captain of the Tin Box Brigade." The document was quite wordy but failed to refute the judge's charges.

Jimmie leaped to the defense of Russell T. Sherwood, one-time financial agent for Walker who fled the country when he was wanted as a witness in Mr. Seabury's investigation of the former mayor's financial deals.

Instead of blasting Seabury's charges, as Walker promised to do, he complained that the judge was "hounding him." He said: "I never owned a tin box."

In the meantime, the City Affairs Committee joined indignant citizens who are abashed at Walker's brazen act of political plum picking.

"This is a gratuitous slap in the face to every decent-minded citizen in New York," the City Affairs Committee statement said. "The naivete of Commissioner Fullen in stating that 'no political, social or professional influences had contributed to Mr. Walker's appointment' is all too suggestive of the undisclosed chicanery of the move.

OUTRAGEOUS

"The City Affairs Committee fought James J. Walker with all its resources through the rottenness of his regime as mayor and will attempt with all its power to prevent this discredited official from raiding the city treasury of an undeserved pension, adding a further burden upon the shoulders of the long-suffering citizenry. We believe that every enlightened citizen and every civic and professional group will be heard on this outrageous appointment.

"It may be true that past decisions of the Court of Appeals are against us in the fight and that Mr. Walker may yet prevail in obtaining his undeserved pension which is so obviously the motive for the appointment. But we believe that Mr. Walker will have many an uncomfortable moment in his new-found glory before the faint echoes of this flagrant betrayal of the public trust have died away. . . .

"The City Affairs Committee, representing hundreds of enlightened citizens, will attempt to prevent the coming heinous outlandish raid on the public treasury. We know we shall have the support of every decent, right-thinking citizen of New York. We believe that an enlightened public opinion will bring home to the Transit Commission and the political machine that controls it the nature of its offense."

Wallace Favors Nine-Cent Loan On Cotton Crop

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UP).—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has informed Congress he favors a nine-cent loan this year on cotton, Department of Agriculture officials said today.

Wallace was out of Washington, but in previous statements has indicated his support for such loans.

Wallace recently told newspapermen he was in sympathy with the desire of cotton growers for a loan at about 50 per cent of parity "to serve as a bottom to the market in an extreme situation."

Fifty per cent of parity would be about 8½ or 9 cents, Wallace said. Such a loan, he said, would not keep American cotton off the world market.

CLASSIFIED

APARTMENT FOR SALE

17TH, 349 E. (Apt. 11). Five-room apartment, furnished, new, reasonable.

ROOMS FOR RENT (Manhattan)

2ND AVE., 193 (16). Furnished room for 1-2; kitchen privileges. Inquire all week. TOmpkins Square 6-6338.

16TH, 31 W. Nicely furnished single rooms, running water, shower, $3 up.

18TH, 53 W., 469 W. 22. Singles, $2.50; doubles, $4.

6TH AVE., 168 (18th St.). Furnished, newly-decorated, sunlit rooms, two beds, $2.50 each; single $3. Improvements. Apt. 5, rear top floor.

3RD, 503 W. Singles, $3 up. Improvements, clean, repainted.

136TH, 536 W. (31). Beautiful, airy, reasonable. EDgecombe 4-8763.

PERSONAL

FINANCE CAPITAL. For an exciting analysis read "Rulers of America." Special price in your unit.

REGISTRATION NOTICE

CAMP WO-CHI-CA. Limited registration still open for last two weeks of the season. Most interesting period. Non-profit making rates. Children accepted, ages 9-15. Register now. Camp Wo-Chi-Ca, 80 E. 11th St. ST. 9-1357.

RESORTS

INDIAN LAKE LODGE, Millerton, N. Y. Tel. 21R2. All improvements, boats, tennis, excellent meals; $18 weekly. Write for booklet.

CEDAR LAWN HOUSE, Kehosa Lake, N. Y. $16. Beautiful grounds. Improvements.

VITA-RAY HOUSE, Freehold, New Jersey. All outdoor sports, variety of excellently prepared foods. $22 a week. CH. 4-8547.

SPEND your week-end at Albertha Inn, A. Stovall, Rockaway Beach, L. I., 329 Beach 77th St. AUdubon 3-0556.

Pullman Porters to Celebrate 12th Year of Their Union

At left is A. W. Vincent shooting pool in the Recreational Hall of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and (center) a meeting of the Crusading Committee of the New York Central Section of the Brotherhood. At right is Benjamin McLaurin, International Organizer of the Brotherhood addressing a meeting.

Only Negro International Union Grew Out of Struggles of Its Members Who Are Now Active in Anti-Fascist Work

By Richard Wright
(Daily Worker Harlem Bureau)

"Enriched by the priceless legacy from our revolutionary slave forebears, we Pullman porters have established the Brotherhood to beat down monarchy and build democracy in the Pullman industry. . . ."

—From an editorial in the Black Worker, official organ of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Night and day all over this broad land 6,000 black men are riding trains and rendering service to the American public under the most difficult conditions. The story of how these men organized themselves against great odds out of a despised and servile status into a militant and internationally respected trade union, and an account of how they expanded their activities from trade unionism into the fields of education, politics and social welfare, dramatizes the creative potentialities of American labor.

On Monday, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters—that organization whose members take your grip when you board a train, who tell you what time it is, shine your shoes, make your bed, and endure with a smile all your irritable whims when you are tired with travel—on Monday this organization will celebrate its 12th anniversary of organized trade union independence.

The historic paradox of Negro labor is that its least paid and most intensely exploited workers employed by a company whose harshness toward labor is excelled only by that of the steel Tories, were the ones to fight their way through to become the first and only Negro international trade union. Low wages, foul lay-over barracks, a widely flung system of stool pigeons, and hardships too numerous to mention—all these served to mould these porters toward organization; thereby bearing out the Marxist contention that capitalist society dialectically breeds its own poison and its own antidote.

UNIONIZATION

As early as 1910 and 1912, in the sign-out rooms or—as they were called — "Pullman porter holes" throughout the country, porters were being pushed by bad working conditions to agitate for unionization. In 1912 a few militant porters petitioned the Pullman dynasty for consideration and relief from the meager wage of $25.00 per month. Even though then many porters were too frightened to sign their names to the petitions against the men who controlled their destiny, the company relented and granted them a $2.50 increase.

Later another petition resulted in another $2.50 increase, bringing the porters' monthly earnings to $30. In 1915 the report of the Commission of Industrial Relations focussed the attention of the nation upon the plight of the Pullman porter. But the absorption of the Government's attention with other matters prevented any action to remedy the situation.

WAGE INCREASE

The War-time Federal Railroad Administration, however, did aid the porters slightly by increasing their wages to $60 per month; but the sharp rise in the cost of living during the war all but wiped out these small gains.

The ironic plight of the porters is seen when it is remembered that on one hand the Railroad Administration refused to deal with none but organized groups and on the other hand the Pullman Company steadfastly refused to allow the porters the right to reorganize. When a stool pigeon snitched on a union man he was instantly fired. It was the old trick of throwing a man into a ditch and saying: "Look, see how low and inferior he is! Since he's that way, it's our duty to keep him that way!"

After the war a period of feverish organization and confusion followed. Realizing their lack of strength, the porters formed without ample guidance a number of organizations, none of which was strong enough to give effective leadership. Many of these organizations, as was learned later, were instigated by the Pullman Company itself in an undercover manner. This sporadic agitation, however, did force the Pullman Company to raise the porters' wages and place them on an 11,000-mile run basis per month.

COMPANY UNION

The wage remained stationary until 1924, when profiting from their past mistakes, the porters tried to organize into a bona fide labor union. These activities were instrumental in forcing a joint conference under a so-called Pullman Porters Employes Representation Plan, a wily scheme of a company union put forward by the Pullman Company to defeat the porters' attempts at effective organization. The Pullman officials were shrewd enough, despite the fact that they controlled the porters' organization, to grant a $7.50 increase per month. This was a sort of elaborate bribe to make the porters feel confident of the union over which they had no control.

But a few hard-headed porters began to observe that "their" organization functioned only at the behest of the Pullman officials, and they became determined to build a union over which they could have control from top to bottom. Out of this spirit was born the present Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, of which A. Philip Randolph is the International President.

HARD STRUGGLE

The struggle to organize the porters was hard; as late as 1933 only 7 per cent of them were organized as compared with 97 per cent today. The porters had to keep constant watch for the influx of stool pigeons sent into their ranks by the Pullman officials. Under the leadership of the new union a conference with the Pullman Company was held in 1926 and a $5 increase lifted the porters' wages to $72.50 per month.

In 1929 the Brotherhood affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and launched an intensive organizational drive. Still another conference with the Pullman Company resulted in a $5 increase, lifting the scale to $77.50.

In June of 1936 they won their international charter, thereby becoming the pioneer of Negro labor in America.

The porters have now learned that only in and through their own unions can they struggle with any hope of bettering their conditions. And their struggles are by no means over. At present they are negotiating for sole bargaining rights. The Brotherhood is now negotiating in Chicago with the Pullman Company for a 20 per cent increase in wages and a fixed wage rate instead of the present sliding rate. They are also demanding a reduction of the present mileage of 11,000 miles; they are also demanding that the 444-hour month be reduced to a 240-hour month to forestall the management's plans to install a speed-up system by the introduction of new streamlined trains and faster service.

ACTIVE ANTI-FASCISTS

Parallel with their growth in trade union experience, the members of the Brotherhood have been participating broadly in the more advanced social and political movements of their time. Individually, its leaders and members actively support such important organizations as the American League Against War and Fascism; the International Workers Order; the Negro Labor Committee; the Scottsboro Defense Committee; the American Labor Party; the Workers' Defense League; the National Negro Congress, and many other similar groups.

Because of their unique position in American labor, upon the shoulders of these men rest the high honor and responsibility of carrying the message of unionism to the doubly exploited of their race. Their activity during recent years seems to indicate that they can fulfill this all-important task. One of the most needed organizational moves they have carried out in this direction is the formation of 30 Womens' Economic Councils with a membership of about 2,000. The personnel of this organization is composed mainly of the wives of the porters.

"We need these women behind our backs to help keep the home fires burning when we strike to feed them and our children," said one porter. "You can't win a strike if you've got to come home each night to a wife who doesn't know what you're striking about."

MILK FIGHT

Recently in New York the Brotherhood has participated in the fight to keep down the price of milk; they have awarded scholarships to Negro boys and girls; and for hundreds they have been largely instrumental in obtaining relief.

Today the Brotherhood numbers some 6,000 men, many of whom are eager for independent political action over and beyond that offered by the two old major parties. And standing at their sides are their wives, sons, and daughters ready to back them up in any move they make.

Crushed, these men forged values by which they could live under even the most adverse conditions. The outer shell of the world may be crumbling with rot, but within new seeds of life are germinating.

Does not all this remind you of a paraphrase of Lenin's momentous words addressed to the dispossessed and disinherited of Russia: Freedom is the heritage of the strong and not until the cook has come from her kitchen and learned how to rule can the question of the transformation of society become a reality?

AND THAT'S HAPPENING!

Urge Arbitration in Firing of 3 Nurses

Brooklyn Hospital Nurses Dismissed for Testifying at Court Hearing in Favor of Striking Maintanence Workers

The Brooklyn Jewish Hospital was urged by the American Civil Liberties Union today to submit to an impartial arbtration board the cases of three nurses who charged they have been refused admission to the hospital's private registry because they testified at the recent trial of striking maintenance workers.

In a letter sent today to Nathan S. Jonas, president of the hospital, over the signature of Florina Lasker, chairman of the New York Committee, the Civil Liberties Union held that arbitration would either "completely vindicate the hospital's position or correct its mistake in a thoroughly honorable way."

The nurses, Fay Edelson, Ann Naginsky and Belle Chaimowitz, are graduates of the institution and have worked on its staff for 2½ to 3½ years. Despite their excellent records, the nurses were demoted and then compelled to resign because they testified at the trial of the 59 maintenance workers that the strike did not endanger the lives of the patients.

DEMOTED

According to the Association of Hospital and Medical Professionals, which called upon the A. C. L. U. for assistance, the hospital offered to place the nurses on the register only if they returned to the position to which they were demoted, and then without a guarantee that they would be placed on the register at the end of the year if their behavior were satisfactory.

The A. C. L. U. last week called the cases to the attention of each member of the hospital's board of directors.

The strike of maintenance employes, called by the Hospital Employes Union of Greater New York, has been on since last April. In an attempt to break the strike, the hospital recently obtained a drastic injunction, which ruled, in effect, that hospital workers could not organize.

The union, together with numerous other labor organizations, is now engaged in a campaign to appeal the injunction ruling and force the hospital to recognize the rights of collective bargaining.

Memorial for Spain Hero Tomorrow

Sam Stone Youngest of 3 Williamsburg Boys with Loyalists

A memorial meeting for Sam Stone, a young hero 21 years old, who fell fighting for democracy in Spain, will be held tomorrow at the Willoughby Mansion, 665 Willoughby Ave., Williamsburgh.

Sam is the youngest of the three Stone brothers who left for Spain seven months ago to fight fascism.

The Stone brothers have been the inspiration for the youth of Williamsburgh to get together into an anti-fascist united front and formed the Williamsburgh Friends of the Lincoln Battalion, which raised $150 at its last affair. This organization is receiving the fullest support from all progressive minded people and organizations of the Community, including the Young Democrats, Young Israel, Assemblyman Maisel, Youth Section of the A.L.P.

Among the speakers will be Samuel Stember, recently returned from Spain, Sadie Doran, organizer of the Communist Party, Michael Saunders, Kings County leader of the Young Communist League, and the father of the Stone boys.

A parade starting at Graham Ave. and Varet St. at 7 P.M. will march to Willoughby Mansion where the meeting will begin at 8:30.

Army Fliers Killed

GOOCHLAND, Va., Aug. 18 (UP).—Col. William C. McChord, chief of the operating division in the office of the chief of the army air corps, and Sgt. Michael J. O'Connell, were killed here today when a plane in which they were enroute to Atlanta, Ga., crashed and burst into flames.

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CONNECTICUT AFL EXPELS CIO UNIONS

Communists Issue Call for Unity of All Union Members

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 18.—Despite earlier pledges to maintain unity in labor's ranks, the Connecticut State Federation of Labor executive council, meeting here, decided by a vote of six to two to suspend 13 locals affiliated to the CIO internationals.

The 13 unions were expelled because they continued their affiliation with the federation and had already voted to send delegates to the State Convention which begins Sept. 7. The move, ordered by William Green, and his personal representative, Frank S. Fenton, clearly aims to offset support for a resolution calling for unity that several local unions plan to introduce at the convention.

The two dissenting ballots were cast by Henry Burke of the United Automobile Workers and Bernard Schub of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Schub immediately resigned as vice-president.

CIO COUNCILS

William P. Garrett, sub-regional director of the CIO, announced that the CIO union will immediately begin to form a State organization and city industrial councils in all centers of Connecticut.

Garrett said:

"This is a further effort on the part of William Green to divide labor. This announcement came as no surprise to us although we were hopeful of avoiding a definite split of labor in Connecticut.

"Every effort of the CIO in New England was directed to maintaining the greatest degree of cooperation between the A. F. of L. unions and CIO unions. Our position is unaltered.

"The campaign of the CIO will continue unabated with the setting up of industrial union councils throughout Connecticut, as this will be necessary to protect the interests of labor, including the thousands of unorganized workers."

Other CIO leaders emphasized that the CIO unions have no quarrels with the members of the A. F. of L. unions nor with those of the State Federation executive council who were forced to vote suspension by orders from higher ups in the A. F. of L.

Along with an article by William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, entitled "The Road to Trade Union Unity," the State Committee of the C.P. issued an appeal to the unions stressing the need for adopting a policy of united action at the coming state convention.

Its appeal concludes:

"Have your local adopt resolutions for unity, send copies to the State Federation of Labor and to every vice-president of the Federation. Have every Central Labor Union act immediately for unity. Elect delegates who are pledged to fight for trade union unity and against splitting. Instruct your delegates to carry out the mandate of the membership."

Race Tolerance LectureScheduled Here on Tuesday

(Daily Worker Harlem Bureau)

"The Implications of the World Congress Against Racial and Anti-Semitism" will be the subject of a lecture to be given Tuesday, Aug. 31, at 8 P.M., at the Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St., under the auspices of the American Society for Race Tolerance, it was announced today.

Prof. Bernard D. N. Grebanier, chairman of the delegation which will represent the Society at the Congress, will deliver the lecture.

The World Congress, convening in Paris Sept. 10 to 13, will be represented by delegates from practically every country in the world.

Two Big Buildings Tied Up by Strike

Building Service Union Calls Walkouts in 22-Story Buildings After Owners Refuse to Include All Workers in Agreement

The two 22-story Hudson Terminal Buildings at 30 and 50 Church Street were tied up by a strike of 300 building service workers yesterday, halting elevator service used to accommodate the 1,500 firms employing about 8,000 office employes. Local 32-B of the Building Service Employes' International Union called the strike at 8:45 A. M. after negotiations for a new agreement collapsed.

The huge buildings, owned by the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad, cover almost two square blocks on Church St. from Fulton St. to Cortland St. and are connected by two bridges over Dey St.

The strike, affecting elevator operators, porters, mechanics, charwomen, maintenance men, firemen and electricians, cut off elevator service on 40 elevators. By noon, the company tried to operate two elevators, but service broke down.

PICKET OUTSIDE

Hundreds of office workers had gone home rather than climb stairs or use the two elevators. Outside, orderly picket lines were maintained.

Union spokesmen declared that the strike was called for a 48-hour week, a $28 minimum weekly wage, time and a half for overtime, vacations and holidays with pay, and the closed shop. Arthur Harckhan, secretary of Local 32-B, charged that the men were required to work 66 hours a week.

Negotiations, conducted for the past two months, broke down when the management refused to agree on union wage and hour demands.

P. C. Miller, vice-president of the company, claimed that the dispute arose when the firm refused to include in the pact all categories of building service workers employed in operating the two large office buildings.

The buildings house such firms as the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the American Car Foundry Co. and the U. S. Steel Products Co.

Silk Companies Join Hands in Fight on TWOC

49 Mills in Paterson Resume Operations Under Contracts

As most of the industry was already operating under a CIO contract, 12 large Pennsylvania silk firms, led by the Duplan Silk Corp. yesterday formed an association to present a "united front" against the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

At general TWOC headquarters the move of these bitter enemies of unionism was discounted as almost all their mills employing 13,500 workers are shut. Most of their plants are located in the anthracite coal area, completely organized by the United Mine Workers, and there is slim chance that any of the plants would be able to reopen.

At Paterson, N. J., the number of mills resuming operations grew to 49 yesterday and Irving Abramson, organizer of the TWOC there, predicted that by this weekend or Monday the majority of the Paterson workers would be back on their jobs under signed contracts.

There was still a deadlock in the negotiations with the Commissioner Manufacturers Assn. which combines the small contracting firms. The association is demanding lower wage rates for its members than the standard TWOC contract now covering 34,000 silk workers provides.

Father Francis J. Haas and Edward McDonald, federal mediators here, still held hopes that a conference would be arranged between the union and representatives of the newly formed association. A factor believed especially favorable for the union is the fact that the next few weeks are crucial in the season.

From Allentown it was reported that settlement of the Maxwell Silk Mills raised to 18 the number of firms that settled there. At Easton, Pa., settlement with the Vulcan Silk Co. brought the number of mills under contract to five.

Pickets from the Allentown and Easton area reinforced those at Lancaster, Pa., where the large Stehli mill is located. There was very little operation at Lancaster.

Yonkers Inquiry Into Brutality By Cop Urged

Immediate disciplinary proceedings against Patrolman Cecil Cooper for the "brutal bullying" of Rev. Verlynn Sprague last Saturday in Yonkers, N. Y., was urged upon Chief of Police Edward J. Quirk by the American Civil Liberties Union today. The Rev. Sprague was arrested when he started to take down the shield number of Patrolman Cooper who sought to stop a boy from shining the minister's shoes.

Roosevelt Flays Tory Rider to Tax Legislation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UP).—President Roosevelt today sharply rebuked Congress for indulging in the "vicious practice" of adding wholly unrelated "riders" to legislation, thereby embarrassing the White House, and demanded an end to these tactics.

The object of Mr. Roosevelt's rebuke was the Miller-Tydings "rider" to the District of Columbia tax bill which the chief executive signed with "distinct hesitation" and "in the hope that it will not be as harmful as most people predict."

The "rider" exempt from federal anti-trust laws wholesalers and manufacturers who contract to sell their products to retailers who in turn agree to fix a minimum resale price on those goods. The exemption, which the President says weakens the anti-trust laws, is effective only in those states which permit such agreements.

Early in the session Mr. Roosevelt wrote Vice-President John N. Garner that the Miller-Tydings measure would raise prices to consumers and urged that the proposal be sidetracked. It was pigeonholed, but Senator Millard Tydings, D., Md., offered it as a "rider" to the District tax bill and it was adopted although not related to the measure.

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Readers: Your patronage will make this column grow

Soviet Expert Sees Major Fight Now On

Nekrassov Analyzes Shanghai Fighting in the U.S.S.R. Press—Stresses Huge Japanese Forces Now in China

(Continued from Page 1)

were supported by tanks and airplanes.

"On July 31, the Chinese troops, worn out by continuous fighting and not having received the slightest aid from outside, were forced to withdraw from the region of Peiping and Tientsin and retreat southward to new positions beyond the Pei-Ho River.

"This concludes the first stage of military operations in North China. In this initial period of military operations, only the 29th Army fought for the Chinese. In the most intense moment of battle, it was deprived of united leadership when General Sung Che-Yuan, pleading illness, left for the South, and at the same time it received no support from Nanking.

SCATTERED FASHION

"They fought, therefore, in an uncoordinated, scattered fashion, without unity of purpose.

"For these reasons the 29th Army was unable to take advantage of the situation which was objectively favorable to it.

"As a result of the retreat of the Chinese units, the Japanese seized the most important strategic points in North China, including the Peiping-Tientsin railway junction, and cut railway communications between Chahar and Suiyuan provinces, as well as between other provinces of China.

"As far as the Nanking Government was concerned, it merely concentrated large forces in the southern portions of the provinces of Hopei and Shantung along the railway line which passes through them.

"The total number of Chinese troops concentrated today in the North can be calculated from the following:

140,000 MEN

"In the Peiping-Hankow sector, there are 12 to 15 Nanking divisions numbering approximately 140,000 men. The main part of this army is concentrated in the southern part of Hopei province. The advance units of the 29th Army are situated in the Liansiang region.

"In the Tientsin-Pukow sector there are approximately eight to ten infantry divisions, including five Nanking divisions, numbering up to 100,000 men. The main forces are in the Tsinchow region. The 29th Army advance units here are in the region of Tsinghai.

"In the Suiyuan-Kalgan sector there are approximately 15 infantry divisions, numbering up to 140,000 men. The core of this army is formed by the troops of Yan Si-shan, from Shansi province.

"Advance units of Nanking troops numbering approximately five infantry divisions are holding the region of Kalgan and Nankow.

"Taking advantage of the insufficient activity of the Chinese troops in the south of Hopei province, the Japanese high command transferred its main attention to the Northwest, in the direction of Kalgan.

NANKOW STATION

"On Aug. 5 the Japanese were in possession of Nankow station. Their further advance was halted by Chinese troops on the Nankow mountain pass, in which region fierce fighting is taking place at the present time.

"The offensive on the Northwest is a task of utmost importance for the Japanese high command. The seizure of Nankow pass and Kalgan would be of major strategic and political significance for Japanese imperialism.

"An 'incident' of the usual type in Shanghai, the staging of an attack on two Japanese sailors by Chinese soldiers, led to the concentration in Shanghai harbor on Aug. 11 of a large Japanese fleet, numbering 29 ships, and the landing on the same day of Japanese troops numbering 6,000-7,000 men.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

"Following this military operations started between the Japanese and Chinese garrisons. The first clashes between the Chinese troops and the Japanese troops in Shanghai developed into fierce large-scale fighting, with both sides sending large forces of infantry, artillery and aviation into the fray.

"The initiative during the last few days has been in the hands of the Chinese troops, who have showed the spirit for an offensive as well as qualities or resistance.

"The offensive of the Chinese troops continues to develop successfully on all sectors of the Shanghai front.

"The Chinese high command is obviously striving to liquidate the Japanese garrison before the arrival of fresh Japanese reinforcements.

"The brilliant work of the Chinese air force deserves mention.

"Thus the military clashes which began on July 8 in the region of Lukouchiao, and which, in the words of the British press, bore the character of a 'local conflict,' has grown into a war of Japanese imperialism against the Chinese people for the purpose of seizing the whole of China."

Wilkins Joins Search For USSR Aviators

More Soviet Planes Set to Take Off On Air Signal

(Continued from Page 1)

an air base has been set up by four Soviet scientists, to calm down before ordering the planes into the air.

The Government Commission in charge of trans-polar flights to the United States reported that they were unable to establish communications with Levanevsky, though they continued to hear indistinct signals on the wave-length of his radio.

RESCUE PLANES GROUNDED AT FAIRBANKS

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Aug. 18.—Rescue planes waiting to take up the search for the lost Soviet fliers were grounded here by rains and heavy clouds, while snowstorms extending to the Pole were in progress further North.

The Soviet scientists at the Pole reported sub-zero temperature there and a strong East wind. A low pressure area prevailed above Point Barrow, Alaska, causing fears that the storm might continue for days.

A MacKenzie Air Lines ship piloted by Bob Randall flew from Aklavik, where two American rescue fliers, Jimmy Mattern and Joe Crosson, were grounded, to Point Barrow. He stayed at Point Barrow for the night because of the bad weather.

Fleeing From Big Japanese Guns in Shanghai

Chinese refugees from Chapei lived in the streets of the International Settlement (above) during the Japanese invasion of Shanghai in 1932. Even the Settlement is not safe in the current battle in which Nippon has invaded the city's foreign area. Center photo shows Chinese on Soochow Creek seeking safety in the Settlement in 1932.

Above picture shows one of the 40 trucks used to rescue 2,000 Chinese civilians during truce in the Sino-Chinese battle at Shanghai in 1932. Thousands of civilians have been slain in the present invasion of the city.

Rand Official Head of New Phony Union

Boote Led Employe Association Financed By Typewriter Co.

(Continued from Page 1)

outfits were set up during the strike at the company's plants at Middletown and Syracuse.

While under the terms of the Wagner Act, they could technically claim to be "labor organizations," nevertheless, the Labor Board found them to be "nothing more than dummy organizations operated by the respondent (Remington-Rand, Inc.) to further the back-to-work movement and break the strikes."

How were they financed? "It is apparent," said the Labor Board, "that these associations had many expenses — offices, telephones, advertisements, printed literature, offers of trips to Ilion, etc. Yet there is no indication of any means whereby the associations themselves obtained the large funds necessary to defray such expenses. There were no dues, no requests for contributions. The money obviously came from the respondent (Remington-Rand, Inc.)."

How closely James Rand, in conjunction with professional strike-breaker Bergoff, guided the back-to-work activities of Boote's outfit, was disclosed when Bergoff was called to testify before the Labor Board. Here is a portion of his testimony:

Question: Just what did Rand want to do that you thought was bad business judgment from your own point of view?

Bergoff: I didn't think that the conditions were quite right to warrant the help being brought back. I thought they needed a little more patience.

Question: And is there a kind of build-up that is used?

Bergoff: They had quite a number of their own employes going about doing missionary work in Ilion. I imagine there were about forty or fifty loyal employes going around. Rand wanted my men to go around with these people. I was against it.

'Hatchet Gang' Men Tell How They Operated

(Continued from Page 1)

weeks," is Moore's version of his instructions from Larkin.

SAME PAY

He said that his pay while a member of the hatchet gang was the same per hour as on his job at the mill, but that he was offered $20 and a bottle of whiskey as an extra bonus for jobs such as the New Cumberland mission.

Both Moore and Stuckey served on the hatchet gang during the last part of July 1936.

They had been members of the Amalgamated Association in 1933 and participated in the strike during October of that year.

Unaware of exactly what their duties would be and anxious for some extra cash, they agreed to Congleton's offer unaware of what their exact duties would be.

Moore said that he did not make the New Cumberland trip. Stuckey said that he went there, but didn't try hard to find the organizer.

WANTED TO QUIT

Immediately on his return, Stuckey said he went to Congleton and told him what his instructions had been and that he wanted to withdraw from the hatchet gang.

"You don't have to do this job if you don't want to," Congleton said and picked up the telephone to call up Tom Millsop, president of Weirton Steel, but Millsop was not in.

Stuckey also told of receiving instructions from Larkin to make trips to Weirton Heights. Kenneth Koch lives on Weirton Heights.

Describing Larkin's instructions concerning union organizers he said: "He told us to go out and get them deported."

Both men attended meetings of the hatchet gang in the office of the Employee Representatives in the basement of the sheet mill.

NO QUESTIONING

Weirton Steel's counsel, Clyde Armstrong, made no offer during his cross-examination to question the veracity of their evidence.

He confined his rapid fire questioning to an attempt to determine whether or not they were union members and how frequently they had seen Kenneth Koch.

Elderly, white-haired Trial Examiner Edward Grandison Smith sustained an objection by Labor Board attorney Allen Heald to this line of questioning.

"I have the right to certainly inquire into this man's interest of bias in this proceeding," Armstrong said heatedly.

"Yes, but not for the purpose of firing him," Smith replied.

A POSSIBILITY

When Armstrong asked if that was Smith's assumption as to why he wanted to ask the questions, Smith said, "I am making no assumptions, but that is a possibility."

Earlier in the day, Charles Schroyer, who had also testified yesterday, told how he had been mercilessly beaten by members of the hatchet gang. He also told how Koch was beaten several times.

The evidence today indicated that Heald and John W. Porter, the two union Labor Board attorneys, have built their case from the bottom up.

They began the hearing on Monday by calling witnesses who described company domination of the entire community. They then called several steel workers who had been fired for union activity.

HATCHET GANG

The climax of their case thus far has been the detailed testimony concerning the activities of the hatchet gang.

F.D.R. Lashes Tory Attacks On Democracy

President Condemns Liberty Leaguers in Roanoke Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

ed majority. . . . Your constitution is all sail and no anchor. Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reigns of government with a strong hand or your republic will be . . . laid waste by barbarians in the 20th Century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth.'"

U. S. LORD MACAULAYS

"That, my friends," President Roosevelt said, "with all due respect to Lord Macaulay, is an excellent representation of the cries of alarm which rise today from the throat of American Lord Macaulays.

"It is of interest to read Macaulay's letter with care—for I find in it no reference to the improving of the living conditions of the poor, to the encouragement of better homes or greater wages, or steadier work."

The President declared that he is "just as strongly in favor of the security of property and the maintenance of order as Lord Macaulay, or as the American Macaulays who thunder today."

"And," he added, "in this the American people are with me, too. But we cannot go along with the Tory insistence that salvation lies in the vesting of power in the hands of a select class, and that if America does not come to that system, America will perish.

"I seek no change in the form of American government. Majority rule must be preserved as a safeguard to both liberty and civilization."

Japanese Flung Back In Shanghai Drive

5 Nipponese Warships Are Sunk by Chinese Daring Gunboat Raid—Invader Stopped on All Fronts

(Continued from Page 1)

lines, and surrounded nearly all the land approaches to the Japanese positions in the Hongkew area of the International Settlement, adjoining the Chapei region of the Chinese city.

POSITION DESPERATE

The position of 10,000 Japanese bluejackets in the whole Northern sector was desperate.

The Japanese frantically cleared non-combatants from the Yanktsepoo area and at midnight the big guns of their warships in the river began a bombardment.

Shells shrieked into the Chinese positions in a steady stream.

Chinese said they had put 130,000 men into the attack.

Their divisions in the Pootung area, opposite Yangtsepoo, created a diversion by firing on the Japanese warships which were forced to shell both banks of the Whangpoo simultaneously.

Several areas in Pootung again were in flames. One huge fire was burning opposite the French concession waterfront near the U. S. Dollar Steamship Line docks.

PLANES ACTIVE

It appeared that an oil storage tank was aflame as the roar of the fire could be heard clear to the Cathay Hotel where United Press correspondents watched the battle from an observation tower.

It was a clear night and Japanese planes were in the air on all fronts. A squadron dropped incendiary bombs on Chinese contingents in Range Road. Flames leaped high in the air from burning buildings.

Earlier Mayor Yui had announced that Chinese had driven the Japanese from the vicinity of the American-owned Shanghai Power Company's plant in Yangtsepoo and expected to capture the entire Japanese position in Hongkew. The plant is guarded by U. S. bluejackets.

CASUALTIES HEAVY

He promised to protect foreign-owned property south of Soochow Creek, in the Anglo-American area, if the Settlement Council would keep all Japanese out of these districts.

Casualties on both sides were heavy and it was estimated the total for the week of heavy fighting, including civilians, was more than 7,500 dead and 20,000 wounded.

Chinese admitted their casualties were the heaviest because they were on the offensive.

On the Northern front Japanese hammered away at the entrenched Chinese positions in the craggy mountains flanking the Nankow Pass on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, northwest of Peiping, but were making no progress.

South of Peiping, along the Peiping-Hankow Railway, and south of Tientsin on the Tientsin-Pukow-Nanking Railway, the Chinese lines also held fast.

But fighting on these sectors was obscured by the great Shanghai battles.

Removal of foreigners, including Japanese, was proceeding at Tsingtao, big port of Shantung province between Shanghai and Tientsin. A Japanese attack on more than 75,000 Chinese soldiers concentrated around that city was forecast for next week.

OFFENSIVE HALTED

British military intelligence said the Japanese offensive on land had been definitely halted and turned into a defensive fight on all fronts but Pootung. They thought the Japanese would be lucky to hold their own in the vital water front areas until their army reinforcements can be brought into position.

It was emphasized, however, that the Japanese controlled the air. Chinese planes which earlier had bombed the Japanese regiments landing at Liuho, on the Yangtse, 17 miles northwest of Shanghai, had been driven away.

The Japanese were said to have concentrated more than 300 planes in the Shanghai area. They have built a well equipped air field on Tsungming Island off Woosung and have 150 planes there. These were believed to be army machines. Naval planes are being cared for by aircraft carriers off the mouth of the Yangtse.

FIGHTING INTENSE

As dawn approached the fighting in the International Settlement and adjacent areas was intense.

Crux of the struggle, it appeared, was the line of Japanese warships in the Woosung.

The Chinese were trying to fight their way into positions where they could establish batteries which either would force the Japanese ships to flee down stream, to sea or be sunk.

Japanese land forces, supported by the big guns of the warships, were attempting to thwart this operation.

The Chinese, for the moment, seemed to be gaining the upper hand.

REINFORCEMENTS

Additionally, in an effort to prevent eventual carrying out of the large Japanese pincers movement, designed to throw two converging lines around Shanghai, the Chinese were bringing up strong reinforcements from Nanking to confront the main Japanese army forces at Liuho on the Yangtse and below Pootung on the east bank of the Whangpoo river.

On the basis of the situation at 3 A. M. British and American military experts predicted a long battle. The Japanese, they said, will need at least three army divisions plus the mixed brigade now landing and their naval forces to carry out the ambitious program they have outlined.

Even with these forces, provided the Chinese morale is not broken, it was believed that the Japanese would need a month or more to drive the Chinese back to the lines 12 miles outside the city which were established in the truce that ended the Shanghai war of 1932.

This correspondent covered that war and can testify that the present operations are on a vastly larger scale.

ADMIT REVERSES

The Japanese naval attache last night admitted "reverses" in both the Yangtsepoo and Hongkew sectors. He said that Chinese had attacked continuously for 16 hours.

Japanese had retired in the Ward Road area, in which there are big Japanese-owned cotton mills, after losing several killed including Naval Lieut. Saburo Kikuda.

The Japanese were shelled out of their positions in their big Kungdah cotton mill.

The British Exchange Telegraph Co. reported that a Japanese aircraft carrier was heard sending radio messages from a point North of Hongkong indicating that Japanese occupation of South China ports may be impending.

The Chinese 36th Division, former Manchurian troops of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, arrived and was participating in fighting on the Hongkew front. These soldiers, who were driven from Manchuria in the Chinese Japanese warfare of 1931, are known for their bitter hatred of the Japanese.

The Nanking 50th Division was entrenched one mile inland from Pootung Point.

GUARD IDZUMO

Japanese destroyers were guarding the Idzumo, flagship of the third battle fleet, which was damaged by a torpedo from a Chinese "suicide boat" earlier this week.

The Japanese additionally were operating armored motor boats carrying heavy machine guns to fight off new attacks by the Chinese "suicide destroyers."

The Chinese barricade thrown across the Whangpoo at the Upper end of the International Settlement last week, to prevent movement of Japanese warships upstream toward a pontoon bridge erected by the Chinese, was reinforced by the five Japanese ships of the N.Y.K. Line's river fleet.

These ships were sunk behind the earlier barricade.

OPERATE IN AIR

The barricade across the channel of the Yangtse River, South of Nanking at Chinkiang, also was reinforced.

The last 24 hours have been ideal for air operations and Japanese planes have bombed the Chinese battle lines, the Hungjao Airdrome, the Aurasia Airdrome, and the Lunghwa arsenal and airdrome. The Chinese earlier had removed all planes and equipment from these places.

Japanese continued in possession of the million dollar Broadway Mansions apartment hotel in their defense sector of the International Settlement but had abandoned the Astor Hotel, nearby, after vigorous British representations. Both the hotels are British owned.

HUNDREDS OF AMERICANS FLEE SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Aug. 19, (UP).—Terror-stricken foreigners, including hundreds of Americans, fled from shell-wracked Shanghai today in the greatest mass exodus since the World War.

They escaped in tenders, river boats, tugs and foreign warships. They chose to run a gauntlet of death down the Whangpoo where Japanese and Chinese guns blazed at each other over the muddy banks of the river, rather than face exploding shells.

Two hundred Americans, huddled in the narrow 'tweendecks of a Dollar Line tender, made the dash for safety last night—the third boatload to reach the mouth of the Yangtse under a hail of aerial bombs and big guns.

Tomorrow more than 1,000 more will try to reach the Dollar Liner President Hoover, flagship of the Dollar fleet, which raced here from Manila to bring U. S. Marines and take away refugees.

PASSES BLAZING LINES

The U. S. S. Augusta steamed up the Whangpoo shortly before the tender left for the President McKinley, three huge American flags flying and a fourth spread over its after-deck to warn off Chinese bombers.

The trim gray cruiser ran past blazing naval guns on the Japanese warships, strung along the 10-mile stretch of the Whangpoo, and bluejacketed U. S. sailors landed to take charge of departing American women and children.

While Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, commandant of the Asiatic fleet, stood on the customs dock, the sailors herded departing refugees into the tender.

Two cameras were seized, and naval officers issued orders that no pictures were to be taken, due to the danger of drawing fire from Chinese snipers who lined the Whangpoo.

Harvard Prexy Has Driving Permit Revoked

BOSTON, Aug. 18 (UP).—Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, 80-year-old president-emeritus of Harvard University, was barred today from further operation of an automobile in Massachusetts.

His driving license was suspended by motor Vehicle Registrar Frank A. Goodwin after the retired educator was involved in two automobile accidents in one day. He suffered nose and wrist fractures in one of them.

The Origin of the U. S. Communist Party

Foster Tells of Development Into Mass Party

In connection with the 18th anniversary of the Communist Party on Sept. 1, the Daily Worker is publishing sections of William Z. Foster's book, "From Bryan to Stalin," on the origin and development of the Communist Party.

By William Z. Foster

ARTICLE II.

The 1919 split was even more disastrous to the Socialist Party than that of 1912. The right wing had at last ousted the militant left wing, the very life blood of the Party, and the numerous ruinous consequences to the Party quickly showed themselves. Within a year the Party's membership dropped from 104,822 to 26,766, and by 1927 it had fallen to but 7,426.

The influence of the Party in the trade unions declined swiftly, and its vote in the Presidential elections of 1928 (262,805), was hardly more than 25 per cent of its vote in 1920. The Party also plunged generally into political decay. With the left wing no more on hand to restrain them, the opportunist leaders of the Socialist Party completely abandoned all fight against the A. F. of L. reactionaries and joined with them in their whole program of B. & O. plan (production guarantee by the union) speed-up, labor banking, expulsion of Communists, anti-Soviet slander, etc. Thus, reduced almost to zero in numbers, influence and revolutionary principle, the Socialist Party harvested in full the inevitable dead fruit of its reformist policies and petty bourgeois leadership. . . .

. . . The left wing, by 1919, had cleared up, or was rapidly doing so, its traditional errors on such fundamental questions as the role of the state, the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the seizure of power, the role of the Party and the trade unions, etc. In short, as A. Bittleman says, it had advanced "from vague Left Socialism and general proletarian militancy to the definite and solid foundations of Leninism."

PARTY SET UP

Now ideologically and organizationally strong enough, the left wing proceeded to organize its own Party, the Communist Party. In fact, the expelled lefts set up two Parties, the Communist Labor Party (Aug. 31) and the Communist Party (Sept. 1). Only small differences in principle separated these parties, however, so they were fused 14 months later, December, 1921, under the Secretaryship of C. E. Ruthenberg.

In all the vital events of these times — the Socialist Party fight against the war, the formation of the Communist Party, etc. — the central left wing figure was Charles Emil Ruthenberg. Born in Cleveland on July 9, 1882, Ruthenberg was a devoted revolutionist and a clear-headed, resolute fighter. His name will be long preserved as one of the most capable leaders of the American working class.

He was General Secretary of the Communist Party from its organization in 1919 until his death, except during the two years that he spent in Sing Sing penetentiary for revolutionary activities. He died on March 2, 1927, at the age of 45 and now lies buried in the Kremlin, Moscow, side by side with many other brave revolutionary fighters.

WAVE OF STRIKES

The founding of the two Communist Parties was met with bitter persecution from the government. The year of their birth, 1919, experienced more strikes than any similar period on American history. It was only three weeks after the setting up of the two Parties that the great steel strike began.

The whole country was in turmoil, and the so-called liberal Wilson government greeted the advance of the dreaded Communist movement in the United States by launching the savage Palmer "Red Raids" on November 7, 1919. Many halls and workers' homes were raided; revolutionary newspapers were confiscated and suppressed; the new Party units were ruthlessly broken up and their members slugged and arrested.

According to official government figures, during the 1919-20 raids 4,138 workers were jailed and 505 deported. It was a real baptism of fire for the Communist movement. The effect of it was to drive the two young Parties underground and to reduce their previous vague and greatly overestimated membership practically to only the resolute and convinced Communists. At the conclusion of the Palmer terror the Communist membership had stabilized itself to about 10,000.

Besides the left wing of the Socialist Party, other revolutionary streams went towards making up the newly-forming Communist Party. During 1919-20 an important addition was the Haywood-Hardy-George-Smith minority group of the I.W.W. At the same time a number of militants from the Socialist Labor Party also joined. Then, during the middle of 1921, came the Trade Union Educational League group, with such outstanding figures as J. W. Johnstone, J. Manley and S. T. Hammersmark, and including the Jay Fox Anarchist group.

In the summer of 1921 the Socialist Party suffered another left split, losing the Workers Council group (Engdahl, Trachtenberg, Lore, Finnish Federation), who joined up with the Communist Party in Detaken as practically concluding the foundation period of the Comcember 1921. The latter date may munist Party.

In 1921 the Communist Party was no more than a revolutionary propaganda organization. But to make itself into a real Bolshevik Party and the leader of the working class it was imperative that the Party, in addition to carrying on revolutionary education, should become an active participant in the everyday struggles of the workers for their immediate economic and political demands.

For the daily fight of the working class is the foundation and starting point for all revolutionary education and organization of the masses.

In order to carry on effectively this indispensible work the new Communist Party had to overcome a whole series of wrong tendencies which it had inherited from the past. The Party's fundamental revolutionary line was correct, but its application of this line was very impractical.

The basic weakness in it was the traditional trend of the American left wing to sectarianism. This "left" sectarianism, largely syndicalist in character and of which De Leon was the principal theorizer, derived mainly from the inexperience of the left wing in actual mass leadership, its lack of theoretical development, the difficult objective conditions under which the revolutionary movement developed in general in the United States.

The Socialist Labor Party, Industrial Workers of the World, S. L. of N. A., Left Wing of the Socialist Party, had all been heavily saturated with such sectarianism and they largely passed it on to the new Communist Party.

LACK OF UNDERSTANDING

The essence of this "left" sectarianism was an exaggerated belief in the power of revolutionary propaganda alone, due to a lack of understanding of the elementary fact that revolutionary propaganda can educate and organize the masses only if it is linked up with and adjusted to the every-day struggles of the workers. The "left" sectarianism manifested itself by an impractical approach to the masses; the placing of advanced revolutionary slogans (usually twisted and distorted) that had no connection with the workers' immediate needs. This failure to adapt the revolutionary slogans to specific conditions resulted very largely in keeping the revolutionists apart from the masses and in condemning them to sterile, dogmatic, sectarian isolation over a period of many years.

Among the traditional types of American "left" sectarianism were the following: (a) rejection in principle of the struggle for immediate political demands; (b) anti-parliamentarism, or refusal to participate in government elections and political activities; (c) dual industrial unionism, or organization of ideal independent unions, instead of participation in existing mass unions; (d) anti-united front tendency, or failure or refusal to unite with natural allies (Progressives, Negroes, poor farmers, etc.), and agitation against the Labor Party in principle; (e) mechanical application in the United States of the revolutionary experience of workers in other countries without due regard to the different situation; (f) illegalism and other forms of romantic revolutionary adventurism; (g) "God killing," or overstress and distortion of the religious question; (h) anti-Americanism, or ignoring and flouting of American traditions and culture. From its foundation, the C. P. had to wage war against these leftist tendencies.

RIGHT WEAKNESSES

In developing its practical mass politics, the Communist Party also has often had to combat the right deviation, the openly opportunistic, reformist tendency to compromise with capitalistic forces. But in the main its fight has been against the traditional American leftist tendency, which is opportunism covered with "left" phrases. The development of the American Communist Party can be measured by its progress in liquidating this leftist sectarianism in its mass work.

Many Left Tendencies Overcome by Party in Development

Even prior to the Party's organization in 1919, the fight against sectarianism had gotton well under way. Lenin led in this. Lenin was doubly great as a leader in that he was not only a towering Marxian theoretician, but also the greatest of all practical revolutionary leaders. While theoretically analyzing capitalist imperialism, he at the same time worked out in detail the strategy and tactics to us in the fight against it, and then applied them victoriously in the struggle.

Lenin in developing the Bolshevik line of the maximum mass struggle against capitalism, fired heavily into the right opportunist trend, the greatest danger to the revolution, but he also ruthlessly attacked the dangerous "left" sectarianism in all its various manifestations. His pamphlet, "Left-Wing" Communism: An Infantile Disorder," is a devastating atack upon the sectarian deviation.

PARTY GROWS

Therefore, as under Lenin's theoretical guidance, the budding American left wing strengthened itself regarding such essentials as the role of the capitalist state, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party, the trade unions, and immediate demands, it also began to shed its sectarian dual unionism, anti-parliamentarism, isolationism, and to approach mass work in a more practical manner, on a broad united front basis.

And in the years since the organization of the Communist International and under its capable leadership, the fight against the stubborn "left" sectarian tendency has gone on relentlessly and successfully, although not without occasional temporary setbacks.

(To Be Continued)

Second WPA Job March Group Leaves for Capital Tonight

Workers' Enemies Exposed

ERNEST VEIGH, of Canton, O., a former moulder by trade, has been expelled by the Communist Party from its ranks and is denounced by the Party as a traitor to the working class.

He had been out of the party several times for failure to pay dues and for violations of party rules. But, as a worker, he was taken back again when he promised to correct himself. He was expelled from the International Workers Order, also for failure to pay his dues, and, in general, had a reputation of being irresponsible and not trustworthy.

It was, however, a shock to all his co-workers and acquaintances, when during the recent steel strike his picture appeared in the local press as one of a number of candidates who had been appointed to the local police force, and when he was seen in police uniform, in a radio car, on strike-breaking duty.

These facts speak for themselves. All workers and working-class organizations will know him now for what he really is, and will guard themselves against any association with this traitor.

DESCRIPTION: Veigh is of Hungarian nationality; 32 years old, 5 ft. 11 in. in height, 210 pounds in weight; he has brown hair, brown eyes and fair complexion; he is athletically built and has a round face.

WILKES-BARRE COUNCIL BACKS WPA JOB BILL

2 Members Contribute to Aid Alliance Job Marchers

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 18.—The City Council has unanimously endorsed the Schwellenbach-Allen Resolution.

One councilman, Tom E. Williams, a notorious red-baiting reactionary, sputtered about the "un-American, shameful intimidation that the Workers Alliance practiced last year at the capitol in Harrisburg."

He was referring to the glorious 17-day strike by thousands of Pennsylvanians who forced the Liberty Leaguers to grant a relief appropriation at a time when all relief grants were stopped, and hundreds of thousands were facing starvation.

But when the time came to vote, Williams felt that he had to go along.

A request for an appropriation to finance the National Job March was rejected, Mayor Charles N. Loveland claiming that it is illegal to use the city's money for this purpose. But Councilman John Nobel publicly declared that he had already given a personal donation, while Councilman William B. Houser openly stated that he would do likewise.

The plea for action on the resolution was presented by Harold Spencer, county organizer of the Alliance.

Announce Six Amendments on November Ballot

ALBANY, Aug. 18 (UP).—Secretary of State Edward J. Flynn announced today the order in which the six proposed constitutional amendments and a bond issue will be placed on the November election ballot.

The $40,000,000 bond issue for improvements to state institutions will be first. Constitutional amendments were arranged thusly:

Four year term for governor and lieutenant-governor; two year term for assemblymen; permitting defendants in criminal trials, except capital cases, to waive trial by jury; permit sheriffs to succeed themselves; extending the jurisdiction and powers of the New York City court, and authorizing the legislature to increase the powers of the New York municipal courts.

Wealthy Heir Drives Car Into Six Trees But Fails In His Suicide Attempt

MEDIA, Pa., Aug. 18 (UP).—A scion of a prominent shipbuilding family was in Media County Prison today in default of $25 bail, charged with driving his automobile into six trees in a suicide attempt.

Police said Lester Mull, Jr., 18, of Sharon Hill, rammed his machine into the trees and knocked down a pole after his father refused him permission to use the family machine.

He is a grandson of the late J. Harry Mull, former president of Cramp's Shipbuilding Compay.

Hoffman Refuses to Protect Newsmen in Jersey Nazi Camp

Children at Andover Face Military Discipline, Forced to Clean Dirty Latrines Without Sanitary Protection—Food Is Poor

ANDOVER, N. J., Aug. 18.—Governor Harold G. Hoffman refused protection to a group of newspapermen who wanted to look over the Storm-Troopers out at Camp Nordland last Sunday.

The Nazi camp, open for nearly a month now, has been the subject of much protest on the part of the people who disagree with the governor's policy of letting Nazi sores fester on American soil.

William Tusher, city editor of the Yorkville Advance, accompanied by another newspaperman and a photographer, wrote the governor asking for police protection for a trip to Camp Nordland. Tusher, accompanied by another newspaperman and a photographer, had previously visited the Nazi camp and been roughly treated by the Jersey storm troopers.

ASKED FOR COPS

In his letter to Hoffman, Tusher referred to the violence visited on himself and his companions during the first visit and asked for at least two policemen to go with them on the second visit.

Hoffman refused.

Calling the Nazi camp a "privately owned venture," the governor of New Jersey denied that he had authority to provide state police escort for the reporters.

"Investigators have made repeated investigations into conditions at camp but nothing has developed that would warrant any action by the state of New Jersey," he wired the editor of the Advance. "I can only suggest that before your representatives descend upon the camp you contact officials of the camp and ask for interview just as you would do were you to attempt to obtain story from any other organization."

The newspapermen reported that at the time of their first visit to Nordland on Aug. 1, they were threatened with physical violence and surrounded by angry people who called them "lousy Jew bastards" and declared "we'll show you how we treat lying newspapermen."

KIDS IN DIVE

Another recent visitor to the Nazi camp in New Jersey reports on conditions there, with emphasis on the state of little children who have been herded into the storm troop dive.

D. Stellin, staff writer for the Deutshes Volksecho, liberal German-American weekly, after a tour of inspection of Camp Norland writes:

"The general atmosphere was that of a state penitentiary. Brown uniformed, brown-shirted Nazi sentinels loomed strangely in the summer sunlight on the peaceful New Jersey countryside. . . . We were admitted to the midst of a multitude of children. . .

"They were all pale and depressed. 'How do you like it here?' I ask. 'Do you have a nice time?'

"'Not very,' a quiet youngster of eleven replies.

"'Why not?'

"'They are too severe with us.'

"'They never let us play,' another objects.

"'Every time we make a mistake, they punish us by giving us work.'

MILITARY DISCIPLINE

"Further questioning reveals that the children are made to undergo military exercises to 'discipline them.' They also company of corporal punishment inflicted on them."

But the worst that Mr. Stellin reports is the obvious undernourishment of the children in that Nazi camp Nordland. A diet which includes neither meat nor fruits and provides scantily for the hunger of growing children. Sanitary conditions, too, he reports, are almost beyond description.

". . . little girls forced to clean the latrines, erected in the simple style of the German army. For this task no measures are taken to protect the children from possible infection—no rubber gloves or disinfectant."

For this kind of "healthy" life, $4.50 is extracted from the family of each child at the camp every week.

This is Camp Nordland, which Governor Hoffman of New Jersey "heils" so warmly and declares to be above investigation!

Treasury Deficit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UP).—The Treasury completed the first six weeks of the 1938 fiscal year with a deficit of $292,558,037, almost two-thirds of its budgeted deficit for the entire 12 months, the Treasury daily statement for August 16 disclosed today.

G-Men to Probe Nazi Military Camps in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UP).—Attorney Gen. Homer S. Cummings announced today that he had asked Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover to investigate alleged Nazi military concentration camps in this country.

Cummings said the order to Hoover was for a "cursory examination to determine if there is any need for a formal investigation by the Department of Justice."

The investigation resulted from a letter by Rep. William M. Citron, D., Conn., to the State Department several weeks ago charging that Nazis are training for military service in this country.

40,000 IN NEW MARYLAND CIO UNION COUNCIL

Warn of Bethlehem Steel Pay Ruse as Election in Mills Approaches

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—The newly-formed Industrial Union Council, the CIO central labor body here, has rolled up a membership of more than 40,000, in 30 locals—more than were affiliated with the A. F. of L. central body at any time in its history.

Frank J. Bender, Maryland CIO director, was elected as president. Patrick Whalen, of the National Maritime Union was elected first vice-president; William Hobbs, of the Sparrows Point Bethlehem steel plant local, second vice-president; George H. Engeman of the American Newspaper Guild, third vice-president; Angela Bambace, of the International Ladies Garment Workers, fourth vice-president; and John R. Crown of the United Building Trades, an independent union, for fifth vice-president.

An organization committee will coordinate the work of all CIO organizers in Baltimore. Among the organizations that reported most rapid advance in recent weeks are the Street Railway Employes, Sugar Refinery Workers, Oil Workers, Copper Workers, Bakery Workers, Hotel and Restaurant Workers and Cannery Workers.

ELECTION TRICK SEEN IN BETHLEHEM RAISE

LACKAWANNA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—CIO leaders here predict that the Bethlehem Steel Corp. is preparing to grant a small wage increase through "negotiations" with a discredited company union in an attempt to offset an overwhelming vote for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in the coming plant elections.

The local office of the SWOC has issued a flood of appeals and bulletins to the 15,000 workers in the Lackawanna plant of the company, stressing that whatever increases are given are primarily due to the organizing work of the CIO. Despite the company's maneuvers there is clear evidence of a high sentiment for the CIO among the workers and a smashing victory is predicted.

SUSPENDED AFL MEN TO APPEAL CASES

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 18.—Four delegates to the Seattle Central Labor Council expelled for "violation of the oath of obligation to the Central Labor Council" will appeal their case to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. Two are from the Teachers Union, one from the Postal Clerks and the fourth is from the Inland Boatmen. Others face similar charges.

Referring to the basis for the charges against Eugene Dennett of the boatmen, Charles Hughes, William Green's representative, said, "The brother failed to defend the A. F. of L. when his union took a CIO vote." The boatmen gave a 90 per cent vote for CIO affiliation.

CIO THREATENED BY "INDEPENDENT" OUTFIT

GIBBSBORO, N. J., Aug. 18.—A vigilante organization styling itself as an independent union today issued threats against the CIO if it doesn't "get out of town." The CIO is conducting a strike which closed the Lucas Varnish Co. plant, the only industry here.

CIO TO LAUNCH DRIVE AGAINST RYAN IN ILA

Maritime Unions Join in Campaign Against His Longshore Control

Mervyn Rathborne, secretary of the C. I. O. Maritime Committee, announced to day that the committee had begun an offensive against Joseph P. Ryan's control of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Rathborne announced that at a conference early in the week with Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. director and leader of the Pacific Coast Longshoremen; John Brophy, C. I. O. director; and Joseph Curran, leader of the National Maritime Union, a C. I. O. affiliate, it was decided to take the offensive in the war for East Coast longshore jurisdiction as fought by Ryan representing the A. F. of L. and the committee as representing the C. I. O.

"We have put on 30 organizers," Mr. Rathborne announced, "and before the week is out, we will have signed on several more. We have opened an office at 10 Bridge St. and are opening branch offices in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans.

WEARY OF RYAN

"Our committee has received definite assurance that many longshoremen are weary of Ryan's gangster tactics in running his union and many of them are ready to fight to destroy Ryan's leadership—a leadership which has led his union into disrepute wherever hones union men congregate.

"We are receiving the full support of the National Maritime Union, the American Radio Telegraphists Association and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association in this drive to better the conditions of the East Coast longshoremen."

Rathborne said that hundreds of longshoremen had appeared at the new offices of the C. I. O. Maritime Committee within the past week to offer their services in the drive to organize the dock workers into the C. I. O.

He also announced that the Pacific Coast Marine Cooks and Stewards had voted 899 to 134 to go C. I. O. and 923 to 66 to participate in the Marine Unity Conference to be held in Chicago on August 30th.

Frisco 5&10 Girls Win Short Strike

32 Lunch Rooms Closed —Furniture Workers Are Also Out

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18. (FP).—In four days the girls who walked out of 15 Woolworth and Newberry five-and-dime stores in San Francisco won their strike.

Apparently alarmed by threats to spread the strike to other cities, the chains capitulated and granted a modified union shop. Union members are to be hired when they are available; if they are not, outsiders may be hired temporarily, but are to be replaced by union members as soon as available ones are offered.

The strikers also won a $20-a-week minimum, with a 10 per cent raise for anyone already receiving more than $20, and a 44-hour week.

In other San Francisco strike news, 32 Foster lunch rooms were closed by a strike. Culinary workers, janitors, bakers, bakery wagon drivers, and engineers are walking out. The best the company offered was a scale averaging $1 a day less than the prevailing pay, and it refused offers of a 90-day or longer extension for readjustments.

Furniture workers are also on strike against the Simon Mattress Co., where conditions have been notoriously bad. They are demanding $5 a day, an increase of from 15 to 40 per cent over the present scale. They also want preferential hiring and a week's vacation with pay. Negotiations are proceeding.

Union shoe and clothing salesmen have accepted a contract giving them a $36.80 basic weekly wage, union recognition, and a 48-hour week. Hotel negotiators have extended conferences to Aug. 26 before resorting to arbitration.

White Collar Problems Discussed at Meeting At Northwestern U.

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 18. (FP).—The Place of the White Collar Worker in the Changing Economic Scene was the subject of a 2-day conference held in connection with the Summer School for Office Workers, a workers' education project conducted at Northwestern University. Reports on activities of unions of teachers, officeworkers, social service employes, postoffice clerks, municipal workers and technicians were made. This year's summer school brought 40 young men and women from 15 states, Canada, England and Sweden to the campus here to attend the 2-week or the 4-week session, according to the length of their vacations.

WPA workers dismissed from their jobs already massing in Washington. Advance guard of the National Job March, the New York delegation, are shown at their headquarters, 101 W. 28th St., before leaving for Washington to demand passage of the Schwellenbach-Allen Resolution by Congress. Each member leaving was equipped by the Workers Alliance with mess-kits, blankets and other necessaries for the trip. In Washington tents and bathrooms will be set up to house the more than 10,000 who are expected to participate in the march.

Tenants Union Seeks Real Housing Bill

Demands Passage of Original Wagner-Steagall Measure with Removal of Amendments Added to Bill in the Senate

In a six-point analysis of the butchered Wagner-Stegall Housing Bill, the East Side Tenants Union today submitted a statement to Congress calling for passage of the bill as originally drafted.

The Tenants' Union, designed to meet the needs of people to whom the original Wagner Housing Bill would have given new life, pointed out the unworkable, criminal changes in the bill as the Senate passed it. The Union tells Congress how the provisions of the bill as amended make a joker of the housing program altogether. The points of the statement follow:

"The farmers of the Housing bill undoubtedly had certain principles in mind which if followed would, they believed, create a workable housing program. The Senate in passing the bill and the House Committee in reporting it out have changed the bill to an alarming extent making the bill practically unrecognizable and absolutely unworkable. An evaluation of the principles will make clear why the amendments must be removed and the original bill restored if Congress is sincerely interested in the passage of a Housing bill.

ADEQUATE SUBSIDY

"1. The first principle of a low-rent housing program is the absolute necessity for an adequate subsidy. This principle is recognized by both the original bill and the amendments.

"The original bill in this respect, calling for subsidy payment by the Federal government, is workable. The Federal government has both the funds, the credit and the taxing power to provide an adequate subsidy. Insisting upon a 25 per cent contribution towards the subsidy by local governments (House Committee amendment) can result only in the wrecking of the program. With localities, because of financial difficulties, having been compelled to place complete reliance upon the Federal government for even a public works program during the last four years, how can we now expect them to contribute towards a housing program.

"2. The original bill calls for a 100 per cent loan of the cost of the project by the Federal government. Here again the House Committee Amendment, calling for a 15 per cent advance by the locality, makes the bill for the same reason unworkable.

"3. The cost of construction whether room, unit or project, varies in different localities, throughout the nation because of local differences in the cost of labor and materials. For this reason the original bill made no legislative provision fixing maximum costs generally applicable throughout the country but rather left this as a matter of administrative discretion and judgment to the Federal authority, where it properly belongs.

UNITS TOO SMALL

"Limiting the room cost to $1,000. (Senate amendment) is a joker that will allow no housing whatsoever in large cities and particularly in New York City. Limiting the unit cost to $4,000 (Senate amendment) or $5,000 (House Committee Amendment) will limit the size of apartments to no more than three rooms in a large city. Such a provision will be effective as a birth control device and in keeping out of the projects just those families that most need them, the large families.

"4. The original bill called for an initial loan over four years of one billion dollars. This, in the face of the need, is not claimed to be adequate but only a beginning. Cutting of the loan to seven hundred million by the Senate and five hundred million by the House Committee hardly makes the loan inadequate, as it already was, but rather absurd.

"5. Large cities have a greater need for low-rent housing than small cities and rural communities. This is as true as the fact that western and southern communities have a greater need for farm and cotton relief than eastern industrial states. The only effect of the fixing of the maximum of 10 per cent per state out of the total appropriation (House Committee amendment) is to hamstring the program and give the communities that really need low-rent housing and that are more than carrying their tax burden, a miserable pittance. Such a playing upon sectionalism is hardly becoming to a great democratic country.

RESTORE SENATE RULE

"6. The House Committee amendment limits the tenancy of projects to families whose income is not more than four times the rent except in the case of large families. The low income groups, earning little enough, should by no means be compelled to pay 25 per cent of their income for rent. A greater proportion of their income is necessary for food, clothing, medication, than is the case with the higher income groups. The Senate provision, income limitation of five times the rent and six for large families, should be restored.

"In conclusion, we urge the passage of the bill as originally introduced and the real, rather than illusionary, beginning of a housing program for the slum-dweller, a program that will be beneficial not merely to the slum-dweller but of advantage to every community in the nation and the industry as a whole."

Engineer, Fireman Killed in Wreck

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Aug. 18 (UP).—A Pennsylvania train sideswiped a string of derailed freight cars today near New Gallilee, killing the engineer and firemen of the passenger train.

Engineer B. F. Bierl, of Alliance, O., and Fireman A. E. Waggoner, of Bellevue, Pa., were killed as the cab was torn from their locomotive.

BOSTON

DEFEND SPANISH DEMOCRACY!
WELCOME OUR HEROES
BACK FROM SPAIN!
HEAR THEM TELL THEIR STORY
FRANCIS - CHARLES - EDWARD
FLAHERTY
Who won promotion for their heroism during six months fighting for Democracy in Spain. Wounded in action.
THUR., AUG. 19
— at 8:30 P.M. —
SYMPHONY HALL, BOSTON
Huntington & Mass. Aves.
CESAREO DE GARAVILLA
Spanish Consul in Boston
PHIL FRANKFELD
Mass. Secretary Communist Party
MICHAEL FLAHERTY
Well-known trade union leader
MANUEL BLANC
Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, will preside
ANNA MARIA & CESAR TAPIA
in a program of Spanish dances
Admission: 25c—2nd balcony; 40c—1st balcony and orch. (No seats reserved)
AUSP. FRIENDS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE
13 Newberry St., Boston - Kenmore 3142

RED SCARE TO BE USED BY AFL IN WAR ON CIO

Will Distribute Hearst Sheet, Pamphlet of Southern Tories

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—Preparing to set the stage for its convention in Denver Oct. 4, the American Federation of Labor Executive Council is developing its fight against the CIO on the basis of a crusade against Communism.

As directives to its organizers the Federation is distributing a pamphlet entitled, "Gleanings, Americanism vs. Communism, or the American Federation of Labor vs. the Committee for Industrial Organization."

The pamphlet is a collection of clippings from the Southern Labor Federationist of Jackson, Miss., in which the A. F. of L. has adopted hook, line and sinker the vicious red-baiting anti-union propaganda of the Southern lynchers.

In addition, the A. F. of L. plans to use some of the extra funds it has been collecting for its anti-CIO war chest, for a wide distribution of an issue of Hearst's Washington Herald which will direct all the venom of its notorious owner against the CIO. The special edition of the paper is to be distributed through A. F. of L. organizations throughout the country.

There is a marked similarity in the A. F. of L.'s pamphlet on "Americanism vs. Communism" to the vigilante material that has recently been widely distributed against the CIO in the steel and automobile areas.

Auto Union Wins Contract for Pa. Garage Workers

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Aug. 18. (FP).—The first labor union of its kind—a garage workers' union, Local 321, United Automobile Workers—has won numerous concessions and union recognition in the Allegheny Valley. An agreement was signed for 23 employers by representatives of the Allegheny Valley Automotive Trades Assn.

A 2-week strike and the typical employers' prattle about "irresponsibility" and the "closed shop menace" preceded the settlement.

CONGRESS WILL BE ASKED TO PASS JOB BILL

Wiseman Asks Funds to Finance Trek to Washington

The danger that Congress may adjourn without considering the Schwellenbach-Allen resolution and the welfare of the unemployed, caused the Workers Alliance to decide to send a second advance contingent of at least 500 New York Job marchers to Washington tonight.

The marchers will leave from Manhattan Opera House, 311 West 34th St., Sam Wiseman, secretary of the New York Alliance announced yesterday.

"The welfare of the hundreds of thousands of WPA and unemployed workers is far greater than the maneuvers of Congressman Woodrum in the House Appropriations Committee to obtain an early adjournment," Wiseman said.

"We are sending this advance delegation to help us lobby for consideration of the needs of the unemployed. We appeal to the many WPA workers who planned to help us in our lobby over the weekend to go Thursday when the advance contingent leaves."

All job marchers will assemble tonight at Manhattan Opera House to get final instructions on the trek to the capital.

BIG SENDOFF

The main body of the contingent will get a sendoff at Union Square Saturday 8 A.M. to which the New York public was invited through more than 100,000 appeals now being distributed by the Alliance.

The arrangements committee asked all registered marchers to bring two blankets, clothing, cutlery and other necessities with them to the Manhattan Opera House tonight.

Stressing that an early arrival of the marchers to Washington has now become an especially serious matter, Wiseman appealed for more car owners to volunteer the use of autos for either Thursday or Saturday.

The need for finances has become especially pressing, Wiseman said. More than 100 unions have already made donations. The march has attracted even the support of business people, who see the value of a higher purchasing power among the workers, he said. Hearn's Department Store donated $200 to the march through the Citizens' Committee to Save WPA.

NEED FINANCES

"But the emergency has increased our need of finances greatly," he said. "We hope organizations and sympathizers will rush all the financial aid possible."

The headquarters of the Workers' Alliance are at 101 W. 28th St.

A preliminary contingent of 200 marchers left in six busses Monday night. Their task is to prepare camping grounds and facilities somewhere in the shadow of the White House for 4,000 to 5,000 marchers now converging on Washington from all corners of the country.

The New York Workers' Alliance will be host to several hundred marchers from New England States and upstate New York tomorrow night. These will join the New York army the next morning for the last lap to the capital.

Passing through Newark, Trenton and Philadelphia on Saturday the New York-New England caravan will stop over for meetings. At Philadelphia there will be an open-air rally at Rayburn Plaza on Saturday at 8 P. M. and a torchlight procession. Representatives of the Workers' Alliance are still making efforts at Harrisburg, Pa., to obtain the use of a Philadelphia armory as sleeping quarters overnight.

Joined by Philadelphia and other Eastern Pennsylvania delegates on Sunday morning the caravan will proceed to Baltimore, Md., where a meeting will be held, and then to Washington by Sunday evening.

REP. KELLEY SUPPORTS WPA BILL

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Congressman Kelley of the 38th Congressional District today pledged to the Workers Alliance that he will support the Schwellenbach-Allen resolution

BRANCH 500, I.W.O.
Mourns the loss of its loyal members
ALFRED GOERTZ GEORGE ALLEN
MAX KRAUTHAMER
Who have fallen on the battlefields of Spain
MEMORIAL MEETING
THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 8 P.M.
4 WEST 18th ST., N. Y. C.
JOSE GIBERNAU
Spanish Consul for the Southwest
And Other Speakers

WHAT'S ON

RATES: 18 words, 50c, Monday to Saturday, $1 Sunday. 5c additional word. DEADLINE: Weekdays, 12 Noon. Sunday, Friday, 12 noon. Payments must be made in advance or notice will not appear.

Today

MODERN ART EXHIBIT. Moscow's full color reproductions of Degas, Van Gogh, Renoir, Gauguin, Cezanne, etc., now on at Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St. Also for sale at only 49c.

Tonight

FAREWELL PARTY for Washington Job Marchers at Artists Union, 430 6th Ave. Dancing, refreshments, games. Admission 25c. 430-6th Ave. Ausp.: Artists Union. Time: Evening.

MEMORIAL MEETING. Br. 500 IWO mourns loss of its members Alfred Goertz, George Allen, Max Krauthamer, who have fallen in Spain. Jose Gibernau, Spanish Consul for South West, will speak. No admission. 8:30 P.M.

ATTENTION COLLEGE STUDENTS: First class in International Politics. Angelo Herndon on China. Ausp.: CCNY-YCL, 114 Lexington Ave. 7:30 P.M. Admission 10c.

Tomorrow

"SWING IN THE BREEZE under the trees." Lawn Party!! Surprise entertainment????? Refreshments. Proceeds for Marchers to Washington. 108 West 133rd St. Ausp.: Workers Alliance Harlem Council. 8:30 P.M.

Coming

THRILLS! DANCING! Swimming Stars! Lido water frolic Saturday Eve., August 21st. Ballroom, Terrace, Outdoor Pool, Orchestra. 146th St. and 7th Ave. Tickets, adv. 50c, Door, 65c.

LAWN PARTY!!!! Movies, entertainment, refreshments, dancing. Benefit Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy. 2397 Par Rockaway Blvd. Near Wavecrest Station, Far Rockaway. Saturday, Aug. 21st, 8:30 P.M.

BEAR MOUNTAIN!!!! Via the Steamer "Bear Mountain"! Sail on up to Bear Mountains with members and friends of the Committee for the Advancement of Progressive Youth Action in Harlem, of 2105 Seventh Ave. Tickets which are just $1.00, are for sale at all Bookshops. Bring your family and meet us at Battery Park at 9 A.M. Steamer leaves at 9:15 A.M. Auspices: Committee for the Advancement of Progressive Youth Action in Harlem.

Chicago, Ill.

2ND ANNUAL BOAT OUTING. International Labor Defense, Sunday, Aug. 22nd. S.S. Roosevelt-St. Joseph and return, three and one-quarter hours afloat each way and four and one-half hours ashore. Dancing, music, entertainment. Round trip $2 (children $1). Boat leaves Michigan Ave. Bridge at 9 A.M. Tickets at 30 N. Dearborn St., or call Dearborn 1926.

Boston

LET'S GO HILL-BILLY!! Progressive Labor School's Annual Outing, Sunday, Aug. 22nd. Arguimbau Farm, Sharon, Mass. Games, Swimming, Weenie Roast, etc.!! Free transportation. Subscription 75c.

DEFEND SPANISH DEMOCRACY. Welcome our heroes back from Spain. Thursday, Aug. 19th at 8:30 P.M. Symphony Hall, Boston, Huntington and Massachusetts Ave. Phil Frankfeld, Michael Flaherty, Manuel Blanc, Ana Maria and Cesar Tapia. Admission 25c, 40c. Ausp.: Friends of Lincoln Brigade.

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.
(SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY. PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

FOUNDED 1924
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE COMPRODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC.
50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954

Cable Address: "Dailwork," New York, N. Y.
Harlem Bureau, 200 West 135th St. Tel. EDgecombe 4-8720.
Washington Bureau: Room 984, National Press Building, 14th and F St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.
Midwest Bureau: 208 North Wells St., Room 201, Chicago, Ill. Telephone: Dearborn 3931.
Pittsburgh Bureau: 607 Bigelow Blvd., Telephone: Court 9871.
Ohio Bureau: 1524 Prospect Ave., Cleveland. Tel.: Prospect 3731.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, $6.00; 6 months, $3.50; 3 months, $2.00; 1 Month, 75 cents.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada; 1 year, $9.00; 6 months, $5.00; 3 months, $3.00.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937

Roosevelt: 'Democracy—And More Democracy!'

• President Roosevelt hit straight from the shoulder at Roanoke Island—against the Tories and the Trusts and for democracy and progress.

There were strong echoes of "we have only just begun to fight" in his speech. But now the President has gone farther and has named the names of those who are the enemies of democracy and of the people.

Who are these enemies of progress and of the the American people? The Liberty League, the State Chambers of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, says the President. And he is right in this denunciation of these pro-fascist forces.

What does the President say of their plots against the public welfare?

"They seek to substitute their own will for that of the majority," he declares, "for they would serve their own interest above the general welfare. They reject the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number, which is the cornerstone of all democratic government."

That is a correct delineation of the Tory-Trust tactics. Confirmation of what the President charges can be seen clearly in the work of this group of the current Congress. There the agents of the Tories and the Trusts have set out to rob the people of the fruits of the election of Nov. 3.

They have begun this robbery in their sabotage of the Supreme Court reform proposals, around which so many other progressive issues hung.

They have carried this robbery forward, in their emasculation of the housing bill, of the wages and hours measure, of the Schwellenbach-Allen resolution for the unemployed.

They are completing this stealing of the Nov. 3 election in their suffocation of the anti-lynching bill and of farm relief legislation and in their stand for tax thievery by the rich—the very enemies of whom President Roosevelt speaks.

All who stand for democracy will agree with the President when he says of the Liberty League gang: "They do not believe in democracy." That is what the Communist Party has pointed out so clearly in its election platform of 1936 and in the subsequent statements of its Central Committee.

In the battle now on between democracy and fascim in America, the Liberty League, the Chambers of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers are the champions of fascism. They are traitors to American democracy.

We commend Roosevelt for his declaration that in this battle between fascism and democracy, he stands for "democracy—and more democracy."

It is by carrying forward this declaration into the Congressional elections of 1938——in the battle for the curbing of the Supreme Court and for all of the progressive measures involved in the people's mandate—that he can strengthen the progressive forces within the Democratic Party and throughout the nation.

Sarcastically, the President quoted Lord Macaulay's injunctions against Jeffersonian Democracy and against the "laborers mutinous and discontented" and eager to listen to "agitators who tell them that it is a monstrous iniquity that one man should have a million while another cannot get a full meal."

Sarcastically, he quotes Macaulay as to how the ruling class handled the poor in England, through the supremacy of a "select and educated class" deeply interested "in the security of property and the maintenance of order.' In that way, Macaulay states for the British Tories, "the bad time is got over without robbing the wealthy to relieve the indigent."

Sarcastically, he compares the anti-social statements of Macaulay to those of the Liberty League, the National Manufacturers Association "or the editorials written at the behest of some well-known newspaper proprietors."

Therein, Roosevelt's remarks are cogent to the present battle. He calls for the preservation and extension of democracy against the efforts of the Tories to fasten their class rule on the American people.

The Communist Party has taken the lead in this battle for democracy. It has done this to preserve and extend the democratic rights of the people. It has done this, further, in order to achieve the welfare of the majority—the workers and the farmers—in the triumph of Socialism.

Here it is that President Roosevelt hesitates and stammers. He avers that he is "just as strongly in favor of the security of property and maintenance of order as Lord Macaulay or as the American Macaulays who thunder today." But he cannot go along with "the Tory insistence that salvation lies in the vesting of power in the hands of a select class."

In the battle for democracy, the people will learn that full democracy, security and progress can never be gained except through Socialism. The power of the Tories and Trusts as a class is rooted in the capitalist system. To be rid of the Tories and Trusts and their class rule for good, the capitalist system must go.

The means by which they maintain their power against the masses—the ownership of the means of production and distribution—must be wrested from their hands and made common property by the majority.

Until Socialism is accomplished, the profits which the Trusts mount up will bring on depression, as inevitably as night follows day. Until Socialism is won, the Trusts and Tories will seek over and over again to work out of the crisis through the starvation of the masses. Until Socialism is accomplished, the pressure for more profits will drive the Trusts and Tories into more and more imperialistic adventures, breeding war.

In the battle lines of democracy vs. fascism, there thunder the clear words of the Communist Manifesto—showing that the majority (the workers and the farmers) must fight through to the winning of Socialism, to the ending of the exploitation of man by man.

That is the road to the final and irrevocable rooting out of the Tory program for the maintenance of "the rule of a select class."

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To All Communist Party Members

• Comrades: Every report that comes to us from every section of the country, tells of the ever more vital role of our Party in the labor movement.

The Party is also playing an increasing part in the political life of the country and in that of each community.

From this it follows that we can readily extend the membership of the Party, if we concentrate on that most important task.

To achieve success in building the Party, in our present campaign, it is essential that we pay much greater attention to two things:

1. **Let the workers know what the Party is doing.** Associate the work that the Party does with the Party itself. That will certainly result in greater numbers of the workers wishing to join our ranks.

2. **Organize the necessary machinery to secure and keep the new members.** No matter what other efforts are made, unless we do this, the Party will not grow. It cannot be left to expand automatically.

So much has ben said and written on these matters for our Party membership that it is hardly necessary to repeat any of it. It is only necessary to call upon the Party to study carefully the report of Comrade Browder and the speeches of Comrades Foster, Bittelman, Ford and Krumbein at the last meeting of the Central Committee, now available in pamphlet form.

There is no contradiction between building the people's mass organizations and the building of our Party into a powerful mass organization of the most advanced masses.

In the present Recruiting Campaign we have great possibilities before us. Let us all have no reproaches to make to ourselves when it is over. Let us rather all share in a great success.

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The Strip Tease A la Senator Nye

• Senator Gerald P. Nye has learned the art of political strip-teasing. One by one he has discarded his liberal garments. By his latest act of disrobement he stands almost naked in the market place.

As a Congressional Gypsy Rose Lee, Senator Nye's latest exhibition was performed to distract attention from the real dangers of war that threaten the American people in the so-called neutrality act.

Seconded by Senators Homer T. Bone of Washington and Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, Senator Nye is demanding that President Roosevelt invoke the neutrality act in the Sino-Japanese war.

Previously the Senator from North Dakota had decked himself out with what appeared as an outfit of genuine liberal garments. Then he began to doff them one by one.

First he made himself enticing to the protectors of the dictatorial powers of the Nine Old Men of the oilgarchical U. S. Supreme Court.

Then he came out with a vicious attack on the National Labor Relations Board, shamelessly acknowledging the fact that his instigator was none other than the labor-hating Tom Girdler.

Having begun to fling his liberal disguises away from him, Senator Nye next unloosed his venom against the CIO, in a fashion no different from the Liberty Leaguers.

And now the North Dakota solon wants the United States to help Japan under the guise of "neutrality."

His argument is a strange one. He says that Japan has a navy powerful enough to blockade China anyway. That's like saying a hold-up man has a revolver anyway—why not give him a machine gun.

The neutrality act, if invoked as Senator Nye and his associates would wish, would bar China from all aid in the United States, and Japanese military superiority would be given an even greater advantage. The neutrality law would work to the benefit of the aggressor, Japan, and to the detriment of the victim, China.

But his stand is an infamy for the American people. The way to bring the United States most quickly into the war begun by Japan in the Pacific is to assist the Japanese military clique by means of the Neutrality Act.

This would be like pouring streams of gasoline on a raging fire.

Under the guise of "preserving peace," Nye and his associates wants this country to travel the speediest way to war.

Striptease Nye may disrobe for the amusement and edification of the Japanese militarists but his latest exhibitions would be extremely costly to the peace of the American people.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

• Similarities in the steps taken by the United States and Great Britain, as well as between-the-lines inferences in the Washington and London news dispatches, strongly indicate that these two countries have been closely exchanging views on the Sino-Japanese war.

Before the Shanghai war the attitude of Secretary of State Hull seemed to be not to reach out too far on a diplomatic limb without better assurances that the British would not leave him in the same lurch as they did his predecessor, Secretary of State Stimson, in 1932.

In London, too, the Chamberlain cabinet, before the Shanghai war, was not anxious to discourage Japanese hopes for a friendly understanding with the Tories.

The exigencies of the Shanghai war, particularly the terrific damage to British and American imperialist interests have greatly modified matters. A reading of the cables from London on the extraordinary cabinet meeting and of the dispatches of the Roosevelt-Hull conference in Washington reveal parallels that could not be accidental.

Instead of following what previously was the exclusive American policy in the matter of war, the enforcement of the "neutrality" law, President Roosevelt held any such action in abeyance.

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President Roosevelt's reluctance to invoke the neutrality act in a situation which is war, if ever there was war, arises from the fact that the American government does not want to hand Japan the advantages which would flow to the aggressor in the Pacific out of the neutrality law.

Instead, Washington is following a policy which is less savory to Japan. It is interesting to note that the State Department itself has characterized the Roosevelt-Hull program in the Pacific situation in the same fashion that Comrade Browder described the entire New Deal—as a "middle-of-the-road" policy. And Roosevelt's attitude toward the Sino-Japanese war is indeed a middle-of-the-road program.

It has gone to some favorable lengths in not invoking the neutrality act; in opening the way for possible collective action; in refusing completely to abandon the field to Japanese depradations, and in calling a halt to the panic-atmosphere in Shanghai, deliberately induced by Japan to drive out all its competitors and to leave the road free for itself to sieze this vital gateway to China.

But having gone half-way, the Roosevelt administration, for the moment, halts there, sort of suspended in mid-air.

The Nine-Power Treaty is not invoked any more than is the Kellogg Peace Pact.

A declaration by this country that the Nine-Power Treaty has been violated would immediately bring to the fore the issue of Japan as an aggressor not only against China but against the other eight signatory powers to the treaty of 1922.

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There are a few interesting sidelights to record about London's actions. Having far more investments involved in Shanghai than the U. S., the British are more outspoken on their refusal to scuttle or abandon their interests in that part of China. But the London cabinet meeting that pronounced this policy inimical to Japanese imperialism was not presided over by the Prime Minister, Chamberlain. The extraordinary cabinet session was convoked by Foreign Minister Sir Anthony Eden and was attended largely by that faction within the cabinet which sometimes looks questioningly at the pro-Fascist and pro-Japanese policy heretofore pursued by the die-hard Tories. It is preposterous to think that the Prime Minister could not abandon his vacation to attend one of the most important British cabinet sessions held since the outbreak of the last World War. The conclusion must be that a pretty severe clash is going on within the Tory cabinet over the question of Far Eastern policy—whether it should continue to be friendly to Japan or whether overtures should be made to the U. S. for some form of joint action to protect their interests in China.

•

Proof that Japan had been preparing for the present invasion of China at a feverish pace since the early part of 1937 is further adduced from economic data recently made available in Japan. We learn from the Japan Weekly Chronicle (July 29, 1937) that in the past three months alone the heavy import of raw materials, particularly for war purposes, burdened Japan with an adverse trade balance of 500,000,000 yen. With the finances of Japan on the verge of a catastrophe the government never would have allowed such an intensified increase in imports without a conscious war objective.

During the first six months of 1937 those commodities which Japan needed most for war were rushed into the country. For example, the percentage of increase of war commodities for the first six months of 1937 over the same period of 1936 is as follows: Iron, 139 per cent; copper, 134 per cent, oil, 30 per cent; crude rubber, 67 per cent; wool, 54 per cent, and cotton 39 per cent.

Japan was laying up a stock of war supplies in anticipation of some form of action of the United States and to be assured of raw materials for its war industries for an extended war.

It is now certain that this huge increase of the essential war materials was not accidental nor required by any increased trade in Japan, but was part of the military plan for the preparation of war against China to begin on July 7, 1937.

SAME OLD TAMMANY

by Ellis

Manchurian Invasion Lowered Wages for Japanese Workers

By Fumio Tanabe

ARTICLE 2

Alongside these vigorous economic struggles, goes on a no less vigorous and successful political struggle by the laboring masses, as is shown by the smashing victory of the labor ticket in the recent national and municipal elections. Even the renewed activities of Communists were reported.

The ruling class of Japan was faced with two vital questions, namely, national economic recovery and the suppression of the growing power of labor. Initiation of military action in China is the most effective means towards these objectives. The industrial masters of Japan still remember the prosperity wave following in the wake of the successful Manchurian invasion and that labor's struggle against capital was shunted by a sweeping tide of nationalist sentiment. Therefore at this time again it has become an imperative necessity for the ruling class of Japan to launch another armed invasion of China.

In addition, the time is favorable for Japanese aggression, because European countries are fully occupied with the Spanish situation, and the U.S.A., because of her Neutrality Act, will be unable to come out for the open support of China. It has been a customary policy of Japanese militarists to fish in the troubled waters of international affairs. Japan forced the "21 demands" upon China during the World War. Japan invaded Manchuria when England was struggling against the severest economic depression in her history.

These facts clarify the reasons for armed invasion into China and the whole-hearted support by Japanese finance capitalists of such military action.

JAPAN'S PEOPLE AND WAR

What benefits have the past six years of military adventures brought to the Japanese people themselves?

In answering this question, let us consider the economic condition of the country in 1931 and that of the following years.

1931 was the year when Japan hit the bottom of the economic depression. With 1927 as 100, 1931 stood at 109 in the production index, 67.5 in price of commodities index and 57 in export index. Even the production figure, which still stood above the level of 1927, was of decreasing trend, as is made clear by the index of 1929 and 1930 which stood at 120.6 and 114.2 respectively. As to the export index, it stood at half of that of 1927. In short, in 1931 Japan was at that level of economic activities below which she could not fall without destroying her entire economic existence. These facts should be borne in mind with reference to her position in 1937, when economic conditions are approaching the edge of a disastrous precipice.

Since the beginning of the Manchurian invasion, drastic changes have taken place in the economic condition of Japan. For example, taking 1931 as 100, 1935 stood at 156.2 in production index, 120.2 in price of commodities index and 220.8 in the export index. This remarkable improvement naturally brought a magnificent profit to the capitalists.

CHEMICAL PROFITS

The chemical industrialists, who managed to net 2.8 per cent profit in the first half of 1931, were able to increase it to 15 per cent in the first half of 1935, the machine manufacturers recovered from 7.1 per cent deficit to 1.9 per cent profit and the metal industrialists from 1.1 per cent deficit to 19.8 per cent profit during the same period.

Compare these figures with those of other leading capitalist countries. During 1931 and 1934 the percentage of profits of the industrialists of England, U. S. A. and Germany did not show any notable increase. In England the percentage stood at 7.2 per cent throughout these periods and in the U. S. A. it increased only 1 per cent, that is from 2.6 per cent to 3.6 per cent and in Germany the figures stood 2.2 per cent and 0.4 per cent, while in Japan it increased from 5.3 per cent to 10.9 per cent. In short, the profit rate of Japanese industrialists doubled within three years of the war period. Substantial gains to the Japanese capitalists followed the Manchurian invasion.

But let us consider the working masses of Japan. What did they gain?

At the outset, let us see the general wage standard of the Japanese workers and compare it with that of other countries.

LOW WAGES

During the latter half of 1932, taking the wage of the Japanese workers as 100, U. S. A. stood at 376, England 237, France 209, Germany 192, Italy at 191 and India at 260. In short, Japanese workers are paid about one-fourth of what American workers got, for an undoubtedly longer working day. Such are the working conditions in a nation which proclaims herself as one of the three greatest in the world.

Did the Manchurian invasion bring any improvement in this intolerable living condition of the workers?

On the contrary. Wages were reduced. In October, 1934, the wage index of the male worker stood at 83 and that of the female at 77.8; a year later it stood at 81.9 and 76.4, respectively (taking 1926 as 100).

But what of the daily commodity price index? It showed an absolute increase.

The index of Tokio retail commodities price stood as follows: In October, 1936 (taking July of 1926 as 100), food at 183, fuel and light at 206, cloth at 118 and average including all other daily necessities it stood at 150. In other words, the price of the indispensable daily commodities increased by 100 per cent while the wages decreased by about 25 per cent. These are the benefits the Manchurian invasion brought to the lives of the great masses of Japanese people.

OVERTIME

To cover the growing disparity between the price of daily necessities and their purchasing power, the workers were forced to extended overtime work. In many factories in Osaka it became customary to work from 16 to 18 hours a day. As a result the number of the factory casualties increased. In Hyogo Prefecture alone there were 5,880 factory accidents in 1933, with the death rate doubling that of 1932.

Add to these figures the increase in taxation imposed on the people under the pretext of the "emergency period," the disbanding of the trade unions in government plants and the general suppressive measures against the Left trade unions and other organizations; add further the despotic measures inflicted on the lives of the intellectuals, as is evidenced in the cases of Dr. Minobe and Prof. Takigawa, wiping out all intellectual independence and the liberty of academic institutions. And only one conclusion is possible: the Manchurian invasion did bring a substantial benefit to a few capitalists—but it despoiled the great masses of the people of their basic human rights.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

The ruling classes of Japan, like those of other countries, cannot invade other territories unless they are assured of "peace and order" in the rear. Therefore invasion of China is preceded and accompanied by invasion of the human rights of the Japanese people themselves. Before the Manchurian invasion was undertaken, all Left and progressive political elements were crushed with the most brutal and most savage methods. Before the Peiping incident was created, the Japan Seamen's Union, the largest union in Japan, was forced to cut out its affiliation with the International Seamen's Federation and as soon as the war was started all proletarian political parties were prohibited from holding meetings, despite the support of the Social Mass Party, for this predatory war.

SLAUGHTER CHINESE

It is indisputably clear that the forces which are bombing Chinese towns and civilians are also destroying the lives of the Japanese people themselves. The people of China have been slaughtered by machine guns and by air raids, and the people of Japan have been deprived of their very right to live, and, if they want to gain their deprived human rights, their demands will be surely answered by the same measures which the Chinese people were given when they demanded their national independence.

The enemy of the Chinese people and the Japanese people is one and the same. Then why should they not unite to defend their fundamental rights and their national independence from the brutal assaults of these Japanese militarists? The time for compromise between the interests of the Chinese people and that of Japanese militarists has passed, as has the time when military conquest can bring benefits to the Japanese people. If the Chinese people want to maintain their national independence and integrity, they must drive out the Japanese militarists. If the Japanese people want to preserve even the extremely limited rights left today, they must overthrow the military despots.

Letters from Our Readers

Memorial to Oliver Law—a Strong C. P. on Chicago's South Side—

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Yes, comrades, Oliver Law is dead.

When the revolutionary movement in Chicago sent to Spain this courageous Negro comrade it gave the best it had to offer and he will never be forgotten by anyone who worked with him. There are hundreds who have good reason to remember his loyalty, his bravery and his unfaltering devotion to the Communist Party. None of our dead will be more faithfully mourned.

And there are those of us who will never forget that his last words to us when he left with a plea to build the Party and to spread the Daily Worker.

His place can never be filled, but we shall remember that by untiring and persevering work we can give our comrade the best memorial we can offer—a strong Communist Party on Chicago's South Side.

M.

Change the World

A Few Old Impressions Of New York City Prove True

by MIKE GOLD

ON returning to New York after a year's absence, I feel lost as a hill-billy. This city is just too darn big for human comfort or understanding.

Little Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, visited New York around 1840, and was glad to escape after a few days. The city, she said, would "kill her dead" if she stayed; it was "an agreeable delirium."

If it was delirious then, New York is surely some species of madhouse by now. The people get in each other's way. They can't help rubbing against each other's sore spots. It's like a pinewoods where the scrawny saplings crowd each other for life; there just isn't earth enough for so many.

People seem friendlier in the west. This is no Chamber of Commerce myth, but the simple truth. One's daily life is made up of a series of contacts with grocers, streetcar conductors, waitresses; and in the west, these public servants aren't jabbering neurotics; the pressure on them isn't the same as in New York. Everyone else (except at strike time), seems as relaxed and hospitable. They do as much useful work in a day as any New Yorker, but they don't worry, snarl and wear themselves out as much.

It seems to me that even in Communist Party circles this is reflected. The comrades seem to have time to form deep and lasting friendship. They get to know and like each other; they have family visits and excursions together. In New York you can have a thousand acquaintances who are fellow-Communists, but you also may not have a single friend, in the true, old-fashioned sense of the word.

* * *

Plato, when laying out his blue-prints for the first Socialist Utopia, had already previsioned this problem, and uttered the fiat that humanity could not reach a fine development in any city numbering over 30,000 (if I remember correctly).

The figure would be too low nowadays, with our modern buildings, factories and method of transportation. Life can be calm and beautiful today in a city of a million; that is, if the city has been carefully planned for human life.

But New York was never planned. It is the result of a century of capitalist chaos and greed. An example of this is the crazy rush to build skyscrapers during the boom. Engineers warned the city officials again and again that so many skyscrapers concentrated into so small a place meant a congestion that would break down all transportation facilities, and defeat even its own end—which was profiteering.

It's easy to hate New York, for to a newcomer, it seems like a big, ill-mannered bully. The hate is born of a subconscious fear.

But I would advise all out-of-town tourists here, especially our comrades, not to be misled by first impressions. Hold to your calm. Wait a while and study the place.

You will find that under all the show and glitter, the sound and fury of New York, there beats a wonderful proletarian heart. The people of New York are the most courageous progressives in America. They have built the skyscrapers for the masters, but they have also built themselves as mighty a labor and revolutionary movement.

They live as they do because they have to; New York is the place they make a living in. But when the pressure eases from them, they are as kind and hospitable as the people in other places; and they have a generosity that leaps passionately to the defense of every good cause.

It's all there; but you must be patient, I repeat, and go beneath the surface. You will find that New Yorkers hate the chaos and capitalist filth of their city as much as you do; and the harshness of life here may be one of the very causes of the fact that New York is undoubtedly the most radical city in the United States.

Column Left

'Daily' Staff Writer Gives a Lesson In Negro History

by BEN DAVIS, JR.

(Guest Columnist of Harrison George)

THINGS you probably never knew about the history of the Negro people in America until today—THAT:

—one of the first organizations to take the helm in the fight for Negro rights was the American Missionary Association. The association grew out of the organization for the defense of the Negroes who rebelled and captured the slave ship Amistad and brought it into Connecticut in 1837. (The Negro church, which plays such a large role in Negro life, was once the only organization through which the Negroes could disguise the fight for their freedom—on earth!)

—when the Union army during the civil war was desperate for man-power, Abraham Lincoln sought to recruit 200,000 Negro soldiers declaring that "the North could not have won the war without them." Meantime there were 300,000 other Negro slave laborers, servants, and helpers, who aided the anti-slavery army through mutinies, spying and sabotage in the slaveholders' ranks.

—Karl Marx, father of scientific socialism, congratulated Lincoln on his stand against the slavery of Negroes and described slavery as "the degradation of men guilty only of a colored skin or an African parentage."

—Negro rights in America have always been won through a unity of Negro people with the most progressive sections of the white people. For example, Fred Douglass, great Negro Abolitionist, worked jointly with Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, and other white progressives in their day against the institution of slavery.

—the fight for the lives of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys, led by the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense, was the first issue in recent years to rock the nation on the question of Negro rights and to dramatize the necessity of the unity of Negro and white masses in the achievement of those rights.

—Isaac Myers, Negro labor leader of 1869, was the first president of the National Labor Union, a labor organization of Negroes, which was even called "Communist" at that time and described as a "colored off-shoot of Karl Marx's International."

—In South Carolina in 1871 both the president of the Senate and the Speaker of the House in the State legislature were Negroes whom on observer described as "elegant accomplished men, highly-educated, who would have creditably presided over any commonwealth's legislative assembly." (Believe it or not!)

—that Jonathan C. Gibbs, a Negro, held the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction in Florida during 1872-74. Gibbs rescued the state's system of education from chaos and established an orderly system of public schools. **But you won't find this in the Florida state records for the records of Gibbs' administration have been taken out of the State's archives by the Negro-hating State officials!**

—during the period from 1869 to 1876 is Negroes served in Congress, among them two Senators. The two Senators represented Mississippi—also one Congressman from Georgia, and several from Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana and North Carolina. Twelve of these men were ex-slaves or born of slave parents. Describing their record of statesmanship, Senator James G. Blaine said: "The colored men who took seats in both Senate and House did not appear ignorant or helpless. They were as a rule studious, earnest, ambitious men, whose public conduct . . . would be honorable to any race."

—contrary to the oft-repeated anti-Negro propaganda that Negroes were content with slavery, hundreds of slave rebellions took place prior to the final victory of the anti-slavery army in the Civil War. In most cases these rebellions were drowned in the slaves' blood. Among the Negroes who led slave insurrections were Denmark Vesey, Gabriel, Nat Turner, Frederick Douglas and others. (The doctrine in "Gone With the Wind" that Negoes were content with slavery is typically vicious anti-Negro slander.)

—the Communist Party leads all other organizations in America in the struggle to complete the struggle for the Negro's full freedom, in reviving the rich revolutionary and progressive traditions of Negro history—through the unity of the Negro people with all exploited sections of the white population

'I Have 3 Sons in Spain'

Youngest One Died Too Soon

"When I die I am going to leave a will that my boy's letters be buried with me. These letters are the most important part of my life." A. Stone clutched the pack of letters from his three sons and wiped the trace of tears welling in his eyes.

Today in Spain only two of the Stones are left. A month and a half ago there were—Hy and Joe, both sub-lieutenants, and Sam, the youngest, a group leader. But on July 9, in the great government offensive, west of Madrid, a dozen Fascist bullets cut short the life of 21-year-old Sam. He fell alongside of Harry Hynes, militant seamen leader, in a charge against a fascist machine-gun nest.

A week later, Joe, 24, was badly wounded while Hy, the eldest, barely escaped with his life after being trapped by a fascist machine-gun.

Stone came to the United States in 1902 from Rumania as a young man. He married in this country and had four sons. His wife died when the children were very small.

"I brought up my children. I was a mother and father to them. I was always broad-minded and brought up my children to be class-conscious. I voted Socialist for many years until recently. I knew that my boys were members of the Communist Party and I knew when they were going to Spain. I also knew what they went to fight for. I was always proud of my boys' activities in the labor movement.

Hard Task

"I had to work very hard to bring up my children. I am a carpenter by trade. After work I had to

come home and care for my children. That made it very hard for me to do any work in the labor movement.

"Now I am going to join the Communist Party. I want to join the C.P. because I want to take my boy's place. I hope that thousands of others will do the same." After a pause, Mr. Stone added, "I heard that my Joe has been wounded. My Joe is a sub-lieutenant in the Lincoln Battalion. I am proud of that."

All three boys left Willimsburgh seven months ago. A few months in Spain saw the three brothers in leading positions in the Lincoln and Washington Battalions. Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, the boys' home town was not surprised. All three had had a background of struggle. They had been leading members of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party.

Stone's face was like marble. "I feel the loss of my son deep in my heart. When I go to sleep I cannot fall asleep. My heart cries out. He was so young and such a good boy. He died too soon. He could have done much more.

"I go to my boy's friends. I find relief in seeing them and speaking to them. I was at his dear friend 'Lefty's' house twice today."

You know I have another boy, a fourth son. He is in West Virginia. He worked in our own neighborhood in Williamsburgh, in the Cascade Laundry. He tried to organize the workers in the Cascade, which is the largest laundry in the country. He was fired for doing this work. At present he is active organizing in West Virginia. He cannot buy the Daily Worker there. So I send it to him.

"My eldest boy, Hyman, went to Spain first, about seven months ago. Then my other two boys, Joe and Sam, left a few weeks later. Sam,

the boy I lost, was my youngest. I loved him so much. I think I loved him even more than a mother could love."

These boys lost their mother at an early age. They saw a good deal of their childhood from the windows of a Children's Home. At the age of 16 and 19 Sam and Joe hit the road." They finally landed a job in Toms River N. J. It was here that they both entered the labor movement after becoming acquainted with the organizer of that town.

Shortly afterward, Sam and Joe went out on the road again, this time to help the great general strike in San Francisco. Both boys distinguished themselves, Joe being beaten and arrested for speaking at a meeting. They both showed the same spirit around the relief bureaus when they returned to Williamsburgh, as leaders of the Williamsburgh Progressive Unemployed Youth Committee. It was here that Hy joined his two brothers and all three threw themselves wholehearted into the work of organizing the youth for relief and jobs.

Plan Reunion

Mr. Stone looked at the letters. "Every two days I send a letter to my sons. I send a copy of every letter I receive to my son in West Virginia." One letter reads like this: "Dear Pop and Louis: Received your letter of June 13 and 14, very good letters. I should have answered yesterday. Joe, Hy and myself are together now. It's swell. We are going after Franco, pretty soon. We'll get him, too. Everything is ready for it. Let's hope the bourgeoisie learns the lessons of the civil war in Spain. That goes for all countries. . . . Pop, you should understand we all feel towards you as you do us. When we get back we all hope to be together with Louis for a long time." Sam died on July 9.

The last letter Mr. Stone received was from Hy, dated July 20, 1937. He writes: "Hello, Dad: In your last letter you asked me not to hide everything from you, that if something happened I should let you know. Well, Dad, Sam is gone, he went the way in which he thought best. He said before he went, to tell you not to worry, that he did his part against those lousy fascists, and that Joe and I should keep up the good work. Well, we will, to the best of our ability, and at the same time take care of ourselves. At the present, we are resting, and Joe and I feel damn good. We will try to send some photos as soon as possible. We did not hear from Lou as yet. When we do we will let you know. Your Son, Hy."

United Front

Harold Zebeloff, chairman of the Youth Section, American Labor Party, 6AD, has this to say about Sam: "The death of Sam Stone must spur on the activities of the young people to crush fascism. While I did not know Sam personally, I know he is a symbol of the fighting youth of the 6AD and I, as a member of the ALP and Friends of the Lincoln Battalion, will do all in my power to bring together the young people of this vicinity to crush this ugly stain upon civilization."

Seymour Katz, secretary to Assemblyman Jules Maisel, 6AD, and chairman of the Young People's Civic League says, "These young boys in the Lincoln Battalion are fighting for a principle that is just. Who knows when we in America will be attacked by the same fascist forces. I will cooperate with any group that fights for a cause that is just."

Zebeloff and Katz are two active participants in broad united organization, the Williamsburgh Friends of the Lincoln Battalion. It was these two youth leaders, together with members of the Young Israel, who after reading a letter from one of the Stones thought it would be a good idea to get all the boys of the neighborhood to run an affair and raise plenty of money for cigarettes, and candy for the Williamsburgh fighters. The affair netted $150 and started the Williamsburgh Branch of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion.

The above picture is the last that was taken of the three Stone Brothers, Hy, Joe and Sam. Sam, who was killed by the fascist murderers on July 9th, is on the extreme right.

DRAWINGS BY BILL JAMES

IN TECHNICOLOR

Fall fashions are now ready in "Vogues of 1938," where Joan Bennett and Warner Baxter set the style. Walter Wanger models are an additional eyeful on the screen this week at the Music Hall.

Lloyds' Bets on War

Newsreel home offices were tipped on how Lloyds of London regards the danger of an armed conflict in Europe during the past week when they took out insurance on cameramen dispatched to the China-Japan danger zone. Upping of Lloyds' rates indicates the insurance underwriters do not regard outlook as any too bright.

Premium for $10,000 policy is seven times as great as normally, depending on length of time taken out for, with three-month period longest listed. This applies to the entire world, excepting Spain.

Columbia Workshop's Experiments

Emphasizes Plays of Literary and Social Significance

The Columbia Workshop, the progressive, experimental radio theatre directed by Irving Reis for the Columbia Broadcasting System, recently celebrated its first anniversary. Since July, 1936, it has produced plays on a regular Sunday evening schedule, including such outstanding successes in radio drama as Archibald MacLeish's "The Fall of the City" and Irwin Shaw's "Supply and Demand."

From the first it has emphasized plays of literary quality and—frequently— social significance.

The Workshop grew out of Irving Reis's interest in radio plays, particularly the technique of their writing and production. As long ago as 1933, he produced his own "St. Louis Blues" for Columbia, and subsequently his "Meridian 7-1212" and others. Reis was at that time employed as an engineer in the Columbia studios.

Original Material

Last year Columbia gave him the opportunity to produce a play every week. He welcomed the chance to experiment. "For a long time we subordinated the play to the technique at the Columbia Workshop," Reis states. "We believed that by showing some of the unexplored dimensions of the medium, even if scripts had to be written around what one critic called 'tricks,' writers might develop a new interest in radio drama.

"Once such an interest could be awakened we felt that original material would be created in which the artistry and the technique would blend to produce a new kind of radio drama."

"We are learning that radio drama is a new art form with no precedent to guide it. We are learning and must learn how to create vivid dramatic images to an audience of blind men in terms of pure sound."

The Workshop's experiments have borne fruit in such plays as Archibald MacLeish's "The Fall of the City," produced last April. This play was written especially for radio, in verse, and involved the novel use of an announcer as commentator on the action, and difficult and complex sound effects.

Texts for Radio

Another, and in some ways more important demonstration of the possibilities of radio drama was Irwin Shaw's "Supply and Demand." This was also written especially for radio—in fact, was commissioned by Columbia—and is one of the most powerful texts. If the Workshop had produced nothing else of value during the year, this play would have justified it as a valuable laboratory in a new field of expression.

The group has also produced "Red-Head Baker," and original play by Albert Maltz; "A Matter of Life and Death," by Lee Atlas, suggested by Paul De Kruif's "Why Keep Them Alive?"; adaptations of Hemingway's story, "Fifty Grand," Guy Endore's "Babouk," Karel Capek's "R.U.R.," several short stories by Stephen Vincent Benet, and many others. It has also produced some technically interesting mystery dramas.

The listeners' response to the Workshop's programs has been very good, Reis reports, some weeks bringing 800 to 1,000 letters. Reis is soon to make a trip abroad, where he expects to buy a number of original scripts and arrange for several plays to be produced there for re-broadcast in this country.

Books of the Day

By Edwin Seaver

(Today the opposition has the floor. Here are two letters in today's mail with reference to recent comments in this column. It should be pointed out, however, that Comrade Seaver did not make the comment attributed to him in the first paragraph of the first letter. That was made by Comrade Lion Feuchtwanger as was the entire text of the review referred to.—E. S.)

I was amazed at the inconsistency of Comrade Seaver (i.e., Comrade Feuchtwanger) in his book review of "Andre Gide vs. U.S.S.R.," appearing in the June 16 issue of the Daily Worker. He says: "Is Gide unaware that man all over the world is by his very nature indolent and that many methods are needed to overcome this inertia?" This charge is contrary to fact, and I deny it most emphatically. Man is not INDOLENT, and the subsequent text of the article bears this out.

The magnificent edifice built by the workers of the U.S.S.R. in such a comparatively short time and under most adverse conditions—war threats from without, sabotage from within and encircled all around by the shadows of fascist provocation—attest to the fact that man by nature is not indolent. No amount of forcing could have achieved such results in so short a space of time. I happen to know the workers in the U.S.S.R. I worked with them for fifteen months. Each worker is conscious that he is making his contribution to the building of Socialism.

The masses are swept along by the momentum of their own enthusiasm, by the joy and pride in what they are constructing. Their creative energy is encouraged and utilized by the state. And they have only just begun to build.

What marvels shall we see when their building will proceed unrestricted by fascist intrigue? I do not mean for a moment to contend that there is no indolence in the S. U. Of course there is, the dregs of the past, still persists, but it is being uprooted. Healthy man by his very nature is an active animal. Action is to his body what breath is to his nostrils. Watch a healthy child at play and you will see that "mankind by his nature is indolent" is contrary to fact. Watch the spontaneous exuberance of the S. U. workers during the building and completion of the Moscow Subway and tell me that "MAN IS BY HIS VERY NATURE INDOLENT."

That is the chief trouble, the workers of the world hold themselves too cheap. When they will think more of themselves, and demand more, and go after more, they will get more as they certainly are getting in the S. U.

Yours for a SOVIET AMERICA,

JEAN DEAN.

* * *

Dear Mr. Seaver:

Mozart's music is played today, that is very true. It is also enjoyed tremendously. That, however, doesn't mean that composers should try to imitate his forms today. In modern compositions, Mozart's forms are antiquated. It is as much to ask the modern writers whose books you review to write in the old forms such as Shakespeare and Defoe used.

Ballet, like Mozart's music, is also very well liked, when it is thought of in connection with antiquity. However, to portray a modern American or world scene in ballet style is to use a lot of superfluous dilly-dallying. (I can't think of anything more superfluous than that, can you?)

Like music and writing the old ballet forms have progressed with the times. The modern dance has naturally evolved from them. The modern dance with its new progressive forms point out boldly the exigencies of the day.

JUDITH DENIS.

(P. S.—Will the comrade who asked a revolutionary dancer how she would dance minimum wage demands please answer this?—E. S.)

Health Advice

By Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise. Readers' questions will be referred to a doctor for reply. However, diagnosis of individual cases and prescription will not be attempted. When writing, please enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Boyhood Trouble

L. P., Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I turn to you for advice regarding my twelve-year old son. A doctor told me that the boy's testicles were not descended and suggests that he be treated for this condition by an endocrinologist. Can you tell me what the treatment is and whether it has proved of any value?"

* * *

If the boy's testicles have not yet descended, this should be cared for without delay.

The testicles, in their development, first lie inside the body and later slide down a canal through the groin into the scrotum (bag for the testicles). Normally, they are already in the scrotum at birth. If they do not come down through the canal into the bag, they may degenerate and cause bodily and sexual disturbances. There may be no symptoms at all with undescended testicles.

While treatment of this condition is now fairly satisfactory in very young boys, it becomes increasingly difficult as they grow older. In a few years, it may be too late to do anything, and therefore the condition should be corrected if the boy is to develop normally.

The injections consist of a substance that is formed in our bodies by a little gland called the pituitary, situated at the bottom of the brain. This substance is found in a great quantity in the urine of pregnant women, from which it is extracted and used for treatment. Many physicians have reported excellent results with these injections in treating cases of children with undescended testicles. Formerly, surgical treatment was the only kind of treatment, but today in many instances a few injections clear up the condition.

We strongly advise that the child receive these injections. While there is no 100 per cent guarantee, the chances for success are often very good. It cannot be over-emphasized that because of the boy's age, there should be no delay in instituting treatment.

Dots & Dashes

THROUGHOUT THE DAY

4:00-WJZ—Club Matinee, Variety Show
WABC—Howells and Wright, Piano
4:30-WEAF—Waltz Favorites, H. Leopold Spitalny, Conductor
5:00-WEAF—Top Hatters Orchestra
5:15-WABC—Clyde Barrie, Songs
5:30-WOR—Mayhew Orchestra
WJZ—Singing Lady
5:45-WJZ—King's Men Quartet
WNEW—Richard Brooks, News
6:00-WEAF—Norsemen Quartet
6:30-WEAF—Press-Radio News
WABC—Press-Radio News
6:35-WEAF—Today's Sports, Ford Bond
WABC—Sports Resume, Paul Douglas
6:45-WEAF—Billy and Betty, Sketch
WABC—Hall Orchestra
7:00-WEAF—Amos 'n' Andy
WOR—Sports, Stan Lomax
WJZ—Easy Aces, Sketch
WABC—Jack Fulton, Tenor
7:15-WABC—Doris Kerr, Soprano; Russell Dorr, Baritone
7:30-WEAF—Variety Ensemble
WJZ—Lum and Abner, Sketch
7:45-WEAF—Variety Music
WOR—Follies of the Air
8:00-WEAF—Vallee's Varieties
WABC—Concert Orchestra, Hans Kindler, Conductor
8:30-WOR—Lombardo Orchestra
WJZ—Nagel Orchestra
9:00-WEAF—Show Boat
WJZ—Helen Traubel, Soprano; Bona Lind, Piano; Benno Rabinoff, Violin; Concert Orchestra, H. Leopold Spitalny, Conductor
9:30-WOR—Pat Barnes Opera House
10:00-WEAF—Bobby Burns, Comedian; Trotter Orchestra; Guests
WOR—The Witch's Tale
10:30-WOR—Musical Revue
WABC—March of Time, Drama
FOR THE MUSIC LOVER
9:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M.—
WNYC—The Masterwork Hour
3:00-WJZ—NBC Light Opera Company
4:00-WABC—Howells and Wright, Piano Team
8:00-WABC—Columbia Concert Orchestra
9:00-WJZ—Concert Hour
Throughout the Day
WQXR—Classical Selections

"Spanish Earth"

The 55th St. Playhouse opens its Fall Season tomorrow at noon, with the American Premier of one of the most notable pictures it has ever been privileged to offer—Joris Ivens' magnificent story of the Spanish people in the current civil war, "The Spanish Earth," with commentary and narration by Ernest Hemingway.

MOTION PICTURES

LAST TWO DAYS
JOHN GRIERSON'S Prize-Winning Film
See the Exploitation of the Natives by Imperialistic Britain
"Song of Ceylon"
"Brilliant, fascinating, splendid" —Herald Tribune.
— Also —
"KLIOU THE KILLER"
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DAILY WORKER

SPORTS

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937

Aviation Fans!

Beginning tomorrow, the feature "Wings for Workers" will appear on the Daily Worker sports page. All the latest news and information on the growing aviation movement for workers in the United States, which some day will take its place with the giant people's aviation movements in the Soviet Union and France.

Workers' Gym Idea Catches on With Readers

READERS' LETTERS AND 'TENNIS BUMS'

By LESTER RODNEY

MIKE Gold wrote the other day of the value of letters from the readers of a working class paper. His first criticism of the sports page when he returned from California was that we didn't carry enough letters from readers. Mike has something there.

If you'll look across the page at the story of the response to the idea of a worker's gymnasium, you'll get an idea of what he meant. Unfortunately, because of space limitations, it's just an idea. You should see the letters that have come in since we announced the gymnasium plans.

No two are alike. A textile worker writes of his stolen fifteen minutes of ball playing once a week in a deserted alley-way, and what a gym would mean to him; a German exile, a scientist, gives a vivid account of how the worker's sports movement was built up in pre-Nazi Germany, became the pride of the trade unions, and then was crushed mercilessly together with everything else worth while under the Hitler boot.

Teachers, doctors, lawyers, sailors, anti-fascists of all kinds write interestingly on their ideas of what a sports center would mean. They all want to help. It seems wrong somehow for only the sports department to get this rich reaction from the working class and its allies, the thrill of realizing what a warm glow of intelligent unity Socialism will bring to sports. . . . So you're going to get plenty of letters from the readers on the sports page from now on.

The Case of Don Budge

DON BUDGE, as you know, is the amateur champion of the tennis world, the white-haired knight who rescued the Davis Cup and the Wimbledon championship from the ornery foreigners.

He's just come back from his all-conquering tour and is staggering a bit from too much tennis as he launches into an extensive small club program. This will run him into the Nationals on the 30th a very much over-tennised young man.

Why doesn't Don take a rest? Ah! He can't. He's a kept man, just as George Lott, Lester Stoeffen and Ellsworth Vines were before they turned honest and professional.

He's being kept by the wealth powers that be in the United States Lawn Tennis Association. That's the gang that pays his expenses to Europe and around the country, that threatens to leave him to the cold, cruel world if he doesn't answer the requests of the small clubs, who don't care a hoot about how often he plays as long as they can advertise him and cash in on the fancy prices collected from the swank set.

George Lott, a forthright young man, put it aptly when he called himself a "Tennis Bum" and quit the "amateur ranks." Ellsworth Vines, a great player, rated a second Tilden, staggered out of the ranks with relief after almost playing himself out for his wealthy keepers.

The U. S. L. T. A. won't let Don go to the pros so easily. He's a social and financial asset, and worth keeping in style as long as he plays and plays and plays. They try so hard to keep the proper "social tone" that they have carefully covered up the disgraceful fact that Don's father is a common, ordinary Los Angeles tailor.

Don won't stay a kept man too long. He's beginning to chafe already. And when all the decent players are forced to leave the "lily-white" ranks by the money bags of the U. S. L. T. A., maybe the people who like the game will change things around a bit.

Flaming Giants Close N. L. Gap To Two Games

Hubbell Trims Bees as Terrymen Blast Fette, 9-1

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—The New York Giants continued their drive for first place in the National League today, scoring a 9-1 victory over the Boston Bees behind the seven-hit pitching of Carl Hubbell.

The win, the fifth in a row for the Giants, reduced the gap between them and the Cubs, who lost to the Pittsburgh Pirates, to two games.

Hubbell, who started the Giants on their present winning streak with a 5-0 victory over the Phillies on Aug. 13, chalked up his 17th triumph of the season. The kingpin of them all fanned six men and walked two, the Bees' lone run coming in the fourth inning when Gene Moore doubled and scored on Vince Di Maggio's single.

Fette opened on the mound for the Bees but was knocked from the box in the first when with one man on and two out, Ott's double, Leiber's single, a walk to Leslie, Whitehead's triple and Danning's double drove in five runs.

Lanning and Weir finished for the Bees.

New York	500 002 002—9	12	0
Boston	000 100 000—1	7	1

Hubbell and Danning; Fette, Lanning, Weir and Lopez.

Yanks' Slugging Trips Nats, 7-6

Yankee power waved over the baseball land again yesterday when the strong arms of Bill Dickey and Joe DiMaggio wafted home runs into the stands, and brought home the bacon once more. The score was New York 7, Washington 6. The home runs were Bill Dickey's 25th and DiMaggio's 35th.

The Senators played heads up baseball. Al Simmons and California Pete Almada knocked in four runs themselves with round-trippers off Pat Malone.

In the first Crosetti's walk, Di Mag's single to center and Dickey's homer gave the Yanks three runs.

Simmons hit a homer just out of Powell's reach to make it 5 to 3 in the fourth. The Yankees made it 6-3 when Powell tripled and Lazeri doubled to right—a strange field for Tony.

Then in the eighth, Myer was hit in the ankle with a pitched ball. Malone got by Simmons and Rick Ferrell, who sent flies to Hoag, but Millies, batting for Cohen, singled. Then Almada tied the score with a homer into the right field stand. That made it six all, where it stood until Joe's bingle.

Washington	002 100 030	6	10 2
New York	302 001 001	7	11 1

Linke, Cohen, Appleton and R. Ferrell; Malone, Andrews and Dickey.

Will They Slide Home With Pennant?

The battling Giants of New York have stolen the spotlight for the moment from the all-conquering Yankees of the other league. The Polo Grounders are in the midst of a determined drive to overhaul the Chicago Cubs for first place, and the main factor in their drive is the great play of Mel Ott, playing a great game at third, and here shown sliding home with a run against the Boston Bees.

The Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	000 000 004	8	4 2
Chicago	004 002 00x	6	7 0

Auker, Russell and York; Kennedy and Sewell.

(First game.)

Cleveland	012 011 000	5	14 1
St. Louis	200 000 000	2	9 1

Harder and Pytlak; Hogsett and Hemsley.

Boston	000 000 011	2	7 2
Philadelphia	002 100 10x	4	9 0

Newsom, McKain, Walberg and DeShong; Caster and Brucker.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	002 002 002	6	9 1
Pittsburgh	000 500 002	7	12 0

Bryant, Root, Parmelee, Shoun, Carleton and Hartnett; Weaver, Swift, Bauers and Todd.

Postponed:

Philadelphia at Brooklyn—wet grounds. (Only games scheduled.)

Philly Garment Team Clinches City Title

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 18.—The fast-stepping nine of the Philadelphia Local of the I. L. G., unofficial city champs by virtue of their undefeated streak, clinched their tenth straight victory Tuesday when they defeated the Raymond Rosen Industrial League by the decisive score of 10-3.

On the YCL Sports Front

Maspeth Gets Going—Hunts Point's Ball Team Cocky

Another Y.C.L. branch is starting something in sports. This time it's football. The Maspeth, Long Island, YCL threw their hat into the ring by announcing to the world at large that their mass organization, the Club Lincoln, has the largest total of football beef ever assembled in one YCL branch . . . an average weight of 195 pounds per man for its team.

Among those present at their first football meeting were scholastic track stars and all city-football stars. An assistant coach of a well-known college who has played both collegiate and professional football has been signed up to lead the team.

Because of various financial drives now going on, it is very difficult to raise money for uniforms, old uniforms or parts of them, will be welcomed, and paid for. Anybody having any uniforms or equipment to sell or loan should get in touch with Mickey Michalowski, 57-56 65th Street, Maspeth, L. I.

The East New York branch of the Y.C.L. is out to avenge its earlier defeat at the hands of the Fair Play branch when they clash this Saturday as part of a joint outing at Tibbetts Brook Park. Fair Play won a close 4-3 contest in the last week of May.

The Hunts Point branch baseball team has planned an ambitious weekend. Saturday will see the snappy YCL nine clash with the Dan Shays branch in Crotona Park at 2 P.M.

However, Hunts Point claims that the Dan Shays clash is only a practice game for their tilt with the John Reed branch this Sunday at Camp Kinderland. John Reed has one of the outstanding YCL nines in the Bronx, and a titanic clash is expected.

B'klyn IWO Team to Play Crack Eastern Champs

Y9, the Brooklyn I. W. O. nine that copped the New York City softball championship from Y1 of the Bronx last Sunday, will uphold the city's honor in the Eastern State semi-finals of the I. W. O. National Softball tourney this Saturday, August 23, at Rice Stadium in Pelham Bay Park.

The winner will travel to Cleveland to take on the Cleveland team, Central States Champion, on Labor Day.

Sports from the Left:—

Jacobs Boxing Dictator; Terry to Rich Indians?

As was predicted many a previous moon back, Mike Jacobs, head man of the plush New York Hippodrome, is now the Czar, boss, and one-man dictator of the luscious profit-making cauliflower industry. Mike recently forced Madison Square Garden to lease out its entire facilities—Indoor and out—including its reputation, to himself.

Mike isn't a novice at the game of promoting box-fights. He has been matching masters of the manly art of self-defense since the day Tex Rickard converted leather mitten into gold bullion.

• • •

Although the sun is still beating down in a torrid tempo, football is already reaping its rewards. Tickets for the Notre-Dame-Minnesota football game are completely sold out. The ducats were all gobbled up by the grandstand patrons nine days after they were put on sale.

• • •

When a New York scribe recently announced that Bill Terry signed a new contract for the Giants, William Harold Terry threw seven different kinds of verbal fits. But so far Willy didn't categorically deny or affirm anything. Now news comes out of Cleveland that rotund Steve O'Neill, Indian manager, will be looking for a job next year. At the same time the money bags behind the tribe don't mix metaphors when they state that Terry on the Cleveland payroll would be just the right tonic for turnstile stimulation.

The roster of the Indian club owners reads like a Who's Who of Wall Street. Heading this "eminent" list is George L. Tomlinson, shipping magnate and partner of George A. Ball in taking over the Van Sweringen millions, George Martin, the paint czar, Alva and Charles Bradley, who delve in railroads and real estate, and a few more whose accounts could float a fleet of battleships.

With all this gold behind the club, and Memphis Bill a firm believer in the capitalist system, it isn't far-fetched to predict that the Terry family will migrate to them thar hills in the not too distant future.

• • •

Phil Richards, London featherweight, is another battling heart that went down fighting for Spanish democracy. Phil boxed the best in his division when he visited America a few years back. His leisure hours were spent as a laborer on subway excavation work.

SOVIET SPORTS LANTS

Sport News From Here and There

In many yards of Moscow the organization of children's football teams is being carried through by the House Managements. Amongst the children they have their own Spartak and Arsenal teams, which enjoy much popularity.

• • •

The Moscow Committee for Physical Culture has decided to hold among the block teams of young footballers a championship competition in the capital.

Preliminary matches will be carried through in 23 districts of Moscow. It is expected that approximately one thousand teams will participate.

• • •

The Sport Committee of the Central Aeroclub of the U.S.S.R. has confirmed the All-Union (national) record distance flight in a fuselage model aeroplane with a small petroleum motor at 8,100 metres. The model is equipped with a small 0.1 h.p. motor.

• • •

In a heavy athletics competition in Moscow, the heavyweight lifter Kutzenko, in a right hand jerk achieved a new All-Union record by lifting 107.8 kilograms.

• • •

A tennis match took place in Moscow between the well-known French Tennis Champion Henri Cochet and the Soviet tennis Champion Eugene Kudryavizev. The French tennis player won the game with ease. The result was: 7:5, 6:2, 6:0.

• • •

In a foursome game Cochet, together with a student of his school, the young tennis player Sigmund, won the match against Jackson and Gulyaev, with a score of 7:5 and 6:2.

Professionals, Anti-Fascists, Unionists Offer Spirited Help

The idea of a gymnasium center for New York workers proposed in the Daily Worker, is sweeping across the city like wildfire. Seldom, if ever, has any labor sport issue found so quick and enthusiastic a response as has this one.

Doctors, lawyers, teachers and workers of all kinds; trade unions and mass organizations; neighborhood centers and sport clubs, have deluged us with letters offering their services towards the establishment of such a center, and pledging to cooperate wholeheartedly so that the workers of New York may have their own recreational and cultural headquarters.

From the American League Against War and Fascism comes this enthusiastic response: "The proposal you outline for a co-operative gym is a marvelous step forward. We will give you all the support possible in getting the project organized at the earliest possible moment."

GIRLS' CLUB WRITES

From the Coney Island Girls' Athletic Association: "We are heartily in favor of your plans for building a gymnasium in this city. If there is anything at all we can do to aid you in making this program a success, we will be glad to help."

A science teacher who had experience with the sport movement in pre-Hitler Germany writes a long and enthusiastic letter in which he proposes that the trade unions be the base and the strength of such a movement. He says in part:

"I have often thought of such an institution with particular reference, too, to the famous sport institutions of Germany before Hitlerism. It is high time that the American workers were provided with adequate facilities for actually participating in the sports that has heretofore been the privilege of the well-to-do and under the control of big business sport corporations. In the task of building a powerful people's movement against fascism there is no doubt that sports, and sport centers for workers, should serve as a powerful force.

BASED ON UNIONS

"Such a center ought to be based upon the American trade unions who are in the vanguard of the present onward march of the American workers."

An attorney says, "I am extremely interested in your idea concerning the sports center and believe several of my friends would be glad to cooperate in such a program. Please keep me informed."

Athletes and sport fans offer their knowledge and experience and professional trainers have eagerly volunteered their services. The program should result in the largest Workers Sport Center in the United States, not even excluding the magnificent gymnasium of the Pacific Maritime Union in San Francisco.

The start has been made. The response has been magnificent. A Workers' Sport Center can be made a quick reality. With the overwhelming support of the people in New York mobilized behind the movement, New York is at last on its way toward an athletic headquarters built by workers, for workers and supported by workers.

Louis Wants Nazi Max After Farr Bout

Champ Eager to Get Back at Talkative Schmeling

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., Aug. 18.—While Max Schmeling is back again with the same squawk, this time louder than usual, Joe Louis continues his belting sessions unperturbed and supremely confident that a week from tonight England will have lost its biggest heavyweigh threat in Tommy Farr.

Louis doesn't say very much either about Schmeling or Farr. The former he dislikes heartily and would like nothing better than to get another shot at him. The latter he praises as a nice sportsman but one who will feel the canvas at the Yankee Stadium next Thursday night in rather quick time.

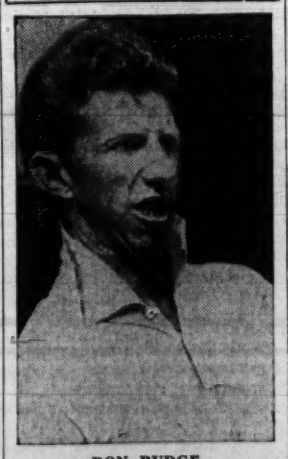
The giant Negro champion received the emblematic trophy of world's titleholder yesterday from Nat Fleischer, publisher of Ring magazine, in the form of a beautiful, studded belt. Louis took things easy yesterday after a heavy six-round boxing drill Tuesday. The champion satisfied everybody and seems ready to step in tomorrow. He is down to 201½ pounds and will probably scale not less than 198 pounds for his Welsh challenger.

He is down so fine that trainer Jack Blackburn is cautioning him against overwork and is guarding Joe against going stale. He will take things easy from now on until the night of the fight with short sparring sessions and some light exercise as the main training dish.

As for Schmeling Julian Black, Louis' manager, exclaimed yesterday, "Certainly Louis will fight Schmeling if Mike Jacobs wants him to."

Louis just sat by listening with an ominous twinkle in his eye. He thinks Schmeling would last a few rounds less than Tommy Farr will and Farr, according to Louis and the majority of experts, will not last more than six rounds.

OVER-TENNISED?



DON BUDGE

Neckwear Union Gets Gym for Workers

Basketball, volleyball, handball, swimming and a good gymnasium are to be had for the asking every Thursday night thanks to the Sports Committee of the Neckwear Makers' Union. Arrangements have been made to use the pool and gymnasium of the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave., near 1st St., every Thursday evening between the hours of 5:15 and 7:15.

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